

EVERY MAN HIS OWN
FARRIER:
WHEREIN ARE SET DOWN,
IN A CLEAR AND INTELLIGIBLE MANNER,
THE
ACCIDENTS and DISEASES
TO WHICH
HORSES ARE LIABLE,
AND THE
METHOD OF CURE.

BY SAMUEL DRINKWATER.

Hereford:

PRINTED BY W. H. PARKER,
BROAD CAPUCHIN-LANE.

1796.

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BROAD CATHARINE

1796

TO THE
SUBSCRIBERS.

GENTLEMEN,

THE many and repeated requests from you and several other friends in the Counties of Gloucester, Worcester, Hereford, and Monmouth, have induced me to publish my opinion on Farriery.

From a long and laborious practice, I have endeavoured to collect such information as I thought would prove most interesting to those concerned in the treatment of horses. The prescriptions are principally my own, and those I have generally found successful through many years of extensive employment; but, where I saw the opinion of others, who have written before me, coincided with my own, I have taken the liberty now and then, to use quotations.

You will perceive that my chief objects have been perspicuity and conciseness; which, I trust, will be considered an advantage.

The

The good natured critic will, I hope, generously withhold his censorious remarks, when he is informed that I am amongst the number of those whose education has been much confined.

I shall only add, that I return you my sincere thanks for your kind patronage: and that this publication may not appear altogether useless, is the true wish of,

GENTLEMEN,

Your obliged,

And most obedient

Humble servant,

S. DRINKWATER.

LBA,
Nov. 12, 1796.

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EVERY MAN
HIS OWN FARRIER.

ANTICOR.

MOST authors are of opinion, that this disorder proceeds from hard riding, giving cold water when the horse is hot, exposing him to cold, full feeding, and whatever may throw the blood into a violent commotion. Some think it is occasioned by fatness and rank feeding.

SIGNS.

A swelling in the breast, which frequently rises upwards along the gullet, threatening suffocation: the horse forakes his food, the head droops, and he groans much when lain down; he cannot stoop

ANTICOR.

to graze, or pick up anything from the ground; his fore-legs falter; he is seized with a trembling of the whole body; and if his head is tied up for the purpose of drenching, is in danger of tumbling backwards.

METHOD OF CURE.

TAKE three ~~quarts~~ of blood away. Foment the part two or three times a day with rosemary, wormwood, mallows, camomile, elder flowers or buds, one handful of each, juniper-berries bruised, half a pound, boiled together in two gallons of water.

Anoint the part with the following ointment:

TAKE marsh-mallows and nerve-oiment, of each two ounces, mixed; let it be well rubbed in, twice a day; let his food be scalded bran and oats, or boiled barley; give him warm water.

If by these means the swelling does not abate, but rather increase; if he begins to refrain his meat, and a fever ensues, take away two quarts of blood more, and give the following gruel:

TAKE of common mallows a large handful; parsley roots a handful, boiled in a gallon of water till soft; then add of salt-petre one ounce, of oatmeal a sufficient



ANTICOR.

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sufficient quantity to make it into a thin gruel: give it twice a day. Apply a poultice made with ground linseed half a pound, strong beer lees three quarts, hog's lard half a pound, white lily-root half a pound, with a sufficient quantity of oatmeal to make it into a poultice: apply it morning and evening warm.

When the swelling grows soft, and the matter seems ready for a discharge, open the part, and dress the wound with the following digestive ointment:

<i>TAKE black basilicon,</i> <i>Common turpentine,</i> <i>Hog's lard.</i>	}	<i>of each four ounces</i> <i>melted together.</i>
--	---	--

Tent the wound or wounds morning and evening

—But if the swelling proves obstinate, and cannot be brought to matter by these means, lay the part open, as near the bottom as convenience will admit, two or three inches deep; or as deep as the part will allow, and apply the following dressing:

TAKE of red dock-root scraped as much as will fill the wounds; dip it in hot common turpentine and hog's lard, an equal quantity of each; dress the wounds twice a day, putting a stitch in each wound to keep in the dressing.

Then

Then give the following cooling purge.

Glauber's salt, - - four ounces ;

*Sena, - - - - - two ounces, dissolved
in half a pint of boiling water ;*

Falap, - - - - - two drams ;

Cream of tartar, - - - - one ounce ;

Oil of juniper, - - - - - twenty drops.

The whole to be given in a pint of warm small beer.

Four hours after you have given this purge, give a warm mash of bran and oats, and a pail of warm water. On the morrow morning let him have gentle exercise, and as much warm water as he will drink.

If after these modes of treatment, the wounds do not begin to discharge, nor the fever abate, there is very little hope of recovery.

APOPLEXY.

APOPLEXY.

THERE are two kinds; the one proceeding from a cause without the vessels, that is, when the blood, or any other fluid, happens to break out of some vessel within the brain: the other is, when preternatural bones, or tumours are bred and contained within the skull, or any other extraneous matter presses upon the soft substance of the brain, causing this deadly disorder.

SIGNS.

Drowfiness, the eyes moist and watery, and at the same time appearing full and inflamed; the horse has a disposition to reel, is feeble, and has a bad appetite, the head is almost always hanging down; sometimes there is little or no fever, and scarce any alteration in the dung or urine. Besides these, there are other symptoms; the horse has generally a disposition to rear up, and is apt to fall back, if any one attempts to handle him about the head. This is not so dangerous a case, as when the apoplexy proceeds from

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from wounds or blows on the head, producing ruptures in the blood vessels. If any part of the brain or its membranes are indurated and grown callos by long continuance, we not only see the symptoms already mentioned, but in this case, the horse will be frantic by fits, especially after his feeds, and start at every thing that comes near him. This case is extremely dangerous, and seldom admits a perfect recovery. But when horses fall down suddenly, and work violently at their flanks, without any ability to rise, even after plentiful bleeding, they very seldom recover.

METHOD OF CURE.

TAKE away three quarts of blood; if the horse be fat and full of flesh, take four. Put a large rowel in the belly—put scraped dock-root dipped in equal quantities of turpentine, tar, and hog's lard into the rowel, in order to make it discharge as soon as possible, and give the following purge immediately;

Succotrine aloes, - - - one ounce and a half;
Scammony, - - - - - one dram;
Castile soap, - - - - - one ounce;
Cream of Tartar, - - half an ounce;
Oil of anise-seed, - - fifty drops.

Make

APOPLEXY.

7

Make these into a ball with syrup of buckthorn; if the ball is too large, give it in two: but where the ball cannot conveniently be given, dissolve it in a quart of warm small beer or water. Give a mash four hours after, and a pail of warm water; let him have gentle exercise the next morning, and as much warm water as he will drink, taking care not to trot him at all, nor even walk him very fast. As soon as the purge has operated four or five times, put him in the stable, and clothe him very warm. Take away two quarts of blood the next day, and give the following alterative every day:

Antimony, - - - - four drams;

Nitre, - - - - one ounce.

Give these powdered in bran and oats, if he will eat it, if not, in a ball made with treacle and a little liquorice powder, and wash it down with a horn or two of warm beer. Give the above purge once or twice more, entirely to carry off that excess of fulness whence the disorder may be supposed to have proceeded; tho' perhaps an opening regimen should not be omitted: a moderate repetition of bleeding may sometimes be advisable.

BLOWS

BLOWS AND BRUISES.

THESE are accidents, which tho' very little taken notice of by most writers, ought, I think, to be particularly considered; so many happening every day, especially to farmers' horses, through the carelessness of waggoners, and more frequently by heedless hostlers at inns and public places, at markets and fairs, where they turn forty or fifty horses loose together. There being nobody to take care of them, they often get kicked, bitten, and bruised; some of which accidents are visible immediately, others, perhaps, not for the space of two or three days. Every one knows that a bruise causes a swelling, more or less, according to the violence of the blow; and when bruises happen upon the joints, particularly on the hock, stifle, knees, or shoulders, they cause great pain, and are often cured with difficulty.

METHOD

BLOWS AND BRUISES.

9

METHOD OF CURE.

TAKE away two quarts of blood; then make use of the following repellents:

Best brandy, - - - - - one pint;

Castile soap, - - - - - one ounce;

Camphor, - - - - - half an ounce.

Scrape the soap, and put it in a bottle with the brandy and camphor, near a gentle fire till the soap and camphor are dissolved. Bathe the part affected twice a day, well rubbing it in with the hand. If the swelling continues, apply a poultice made with crab-vinegar and a little salt, thickened with bran, all over the injured part; if the swelling increaseth, take away three pints more of blood, and foment with wormwood, mallow horse mint, of each two handfuls, juniper-berries one pound bruised, boiled in ten quarts of water, and apply this poultice:

Milk, - - - - - two quarts;

Lily-root pounded, - - - four ounces;

Hog's lard, - - - - - half a pound;

Horse-turpentine, - - - four ounces.

Boil these together, thicken with oatmeal, and apply it warm once or twice a day. Foment the part every time you renew the poultice.

In

In two or three days time, the swelling generally bursts, and discharges a kind of yellow jelly. The wound must be searched to the bottom, and a larger orifice made if necessary, taking care to make the incision down to the lower part of the swelling, then dress the wound with the following salve:

Yellow and black basilicon, - of each two ounces;

Horse-turpentine, - two ounces;

Spirit of turpentine, - one ounce, melted together.

Tent the wound, or wounds to the bottom, and apply the poultice over it all.

After you have made use of this method for two or three days, the swelling abates, and the wounds begin to discharge a thick white matter, you may add to the same quantity of dressing, one ounce of bees-wax, and half an ounce of verdegris: dress the wound only once a day, and the cure will soon be completed.

If the wounds should be in the joints, and the synovia or gluy matter between the joints runs out, foment the part, two or three times a day, with one pound of oak-bark pounded, and one pound of wood-ashes, boiled in three gallons of water till the bark is soft, then dissolve in it a pound of lime and half a pound of allum.

Dress

BLOWS AND BRUISES.

11

Dress the wound with lint to the bottom, dipt
in

Frier's balsam, - - - one ounce
Barbadoes aloes, - - - two drams } *mixed together.*

Continue to apply the fomentation for some days
after the wound is healed, which will greatly reduce
the hard substance that is generally left behind.



BROKEN

BROKEN WIND.

MANY writers on this subject have attempted to account for the origin of this disorder; some, saying the lungs are too large for the chest; others, that it arises from some defect in the wind-pipe or its glands. I have dissected a great many broken winded horses, and always found that, agreeably to Mr. BARTLET'S observation, the lungs, heart, and pericardium, or bag that contains the heart, were expanded to a much larger size than in a sound winded horse. Experience, however, informs us, that the malady itself may owe its rise to various causes. It may proceed, for instance, either from the remains of the strangles, or a pleurisy not having been properly carried off by physic; from a horse having been ridden too hard when he had a bad cold, or from suffering a cold to remain too long without proper exercise and medicine to carry it off. Riding a horse very hard early in the morning, when the bowels are loaded with food, will occasion

occasion it. I have known several hunters taken out perfectly sound in the morning, and brought home with an incurable broken wind.

With respect to cart horses, it is the general custom of waggoners, the evening before they go out with a load of corn, &c. to feed them as full as possible, and in the morning again for two or three hours more; they then turn them to water and suffer them to drink as much as they will, gear them, and immediately set out with their load. The bowels being thus overcharged, must, of course, throw a greater weight on the midriff and lungs than nature intended; and if the horse happens to have a slight cold, or inflammation on his lungs or midriff, the exertion of drawing against a hill will, in all probability, stretch and relax their vessels, so as never to recover their true tone again. When a horse's wind is absolutely broken, it is visible to every person who has the least knowledge of a horse, and is in general allowed to be incurable. I shall therefore proceed to give the signs that threaten this disorder, and direct such remedies as must be used in time, when the wind is only slightly injured.

SIGNS.

SIGNS.

A dry husky cough with a rattling in the throat; sometimes, especially when smartly ridden, the horse throws a thin gleet from the nostrils, resembling the white of an egg, has a great craving after water, coughing immediately after drinking it; a quick motion of the flanks when ridden or drawing hard against a hill. Horses thus affected will sometimes cough or blow but little for a fortnight or three weeks, which makes the owner imagine his horse is getting well; but he is soon convinced to the contrary by its returning as bad, and generally worse, than ever, particularly upon catching ever so slight a cold.

I have cured many, by the following method, when applied to in time.

CURE.

TAKE away blood according to the size and condition of the horse, then give two or three doses of this mercurial purge:

<i>Barbadoes aloes,</i>	- - -	} of each half an ounce.
<i>Jalap, and ginger,</i>	- - -	
<i>Calomel,</i>	- - -	two drams;
<i>Castile soap,</i>	- - -	half an ounce.
<i>Oil of anise-seed,</i>	- - -	twenty drops.

Made into a ball with syrup of buckthorn.

This purge may be made stronger or weaker by adding or deducting two drams of aloes. Observe, that, this physic cannot be given with safety without resting six days between each dose. The horse must be kept warm, and well clothed with a hood, as well as body clothes, and should be exercised on as dry ground as possible, and in fair weather; for if through neglect you let him take cold while under these medicines you defeat all future attempts. After he has gone through this course of physic, give every morning fasting, an ounce of garlic bruised, and boiled in a quart of fresh milk, till it is soft; then add half an ounce of alicampagne, half an ounce of balsam of sulphur, and two ounces of fresh drawn linseed oil. Let the horse fast two hours after, and repeat it nine or ten mornings successively. Then take two ounces of Spanish liquorice, and boil it in a quart of spring water, till it is reduced to a pint: give it milk warm, and repeat it as the former; or give two ounces every morning of the balls recommended for colds. Let his food be always wetted with chamber-lice or water. If by these means, he cannot be cured in two months' time, depend upon it, he will be of little value, except for slow business.

CANKER.

CANKER

IN

THE FOOT.

A Canker, most frequently proceeds from frushes when they are become putrid. Sometimes a greasy humour, when of a long standing, will run down to the frog, and under the sole, and turn to a canker. Sometimes bruises and corns, improperly managed, are the occasion of it; but it is most usually produced by a rank frush. In some constitutions, the canker proceeds so rapidly, that it will get into the muscles of the bottom of the foot in one night's time, and turn them into a rotten state; rotting the sole. A canker of this luxuriant kind, if neglected but a few days, will grow several inches high; and when the scurf is taken off, will resemble a cauliflower, except in colour, which will be a pale red.

METHOD

CANKER IN THE FOOT.

17

METHOD OF CURE.

Cast the horse, and, when his feet are made fast, take out all the sole entirely with a red hot knife, cutting away all the false substance to the bottom: then apply butter of antimony, put on with a feather, all over the part aggrieved; cover it with dry hurds, and tack the shoe on with only four or five nails, to preserve the bare foot from the ground; for the shoe must be taken off every time it is dressed, which must be twice a day; for if you neglect it but twenty-four hours, it will grow a full inch. When you have got all the canker out by this method, which will be in about a week's time, if properly attended to, and the young flesh begins to grow, and the matter to get thick and white, dress the part with

Horse-turpentine, - - - four ounces;

Common tar, - - - - - four ounces;

Bees-wax, - - - - - two ounces;

Mutton-fuet, - - - - - two ounces.

Melt these together, then stir in an ounce of verdigris, stirring the whole till cold, to prevent the verdigris from settling to the bottom. Apply pledgets of hurds dipped in the dressing, made warm once a day, till it is well. It will be proper to take

D

a little

a little blood away, especially if the horse be full of flesh; then give the following purge, or two if occasion requires :

Barbadoes-aloes, - - - - one ounce;

Jalap, - - - - - two drams;

Ginger, - - - - - four drams;

Castile soap, - - - - one ounce;

Oil of Juniper, - - - - twenty drops:

Made into a ball with syrup of buckthorn, and worked off with the usual precaution.

This purge may be made stronger by adding two drams more of jalap.

CANKER

IN

THE MOUTH.

THIS disorder frequently proceeds from horses picking up poisonous herbs in the summer-time with their grass, which cause deep cracks in the lips and tongue; and sometimes from what are called gigs; which are little swellings, or bladders, with black heads, that grow in the mouth on the inside of the lips, or palate, which will sometimes appear as big as a walnut, and are so painful, that the horse cannot keep his meat in his mouth, or, if he does, cannot chew it. Gigs proceed from foul feeding; but when they degenerate into cankers, are to be known by little white specks, that spread and occasion irregular ulcers.

C U R E.

If there are any little bladders, slit them with your knife; then take,

Burned

CANKER IN THE MOUTH,

Burned allum, - - - - one ounce;

Bole-armoriac, - - - - one ounce;

Quick-lime, - - - - half an ounce;

dissolved in one pint of crab verjuice.

With a sponge, or rag tied upon a stick, rub the mouth and tongue well twice a day with this mixture, made warm every time you use it.



COLDS.

C O L D S.

COLDS very frequently proceed from a practice which young servants are too frequently guilty of. Having staid too long at market, or wherever they are sent, they ride hard home, and to prevent discovery, pull the saddle off immediately, and turn the horse out to grass, without the least rubbing down, which must of course occasion a cold. Waggoners too, are very often guilty of suffering their horses to stand still in the road in a bath of sweat, while they stop to bait and drink out their bottle. To enumerate the various causes of colds would be endless; but these are the most usual, with respect, to farmers' horses.

SIGNS.

Heaviness and dulness, with which the horse is more or less affected in proportion to the severity of the cold, a cough, sometimes the eyes are moist and watery, the kernels about the ears and under the jaws are swollen, he has a running at the nose, and breathes with difficulty. In case of a violent cold, he will
be

be feverish and loath his meat and water. If the horse coughs strongly, and snorts after, pricks up his ears; dungs and stales freely, and his coat continues smooth, keep him warm, and give him feeds of scalded bran, with plenty of warm water to drink; he is in no danger, nor is there any occasion for medicines of any kind. But if he refuses his meat, looks dull and heavy, draws his breath with difficulty, coughs much, lies down often, and a fever arises, then proper medicines must be given.

C U R E.

First bleed to the quantity of three or four quarts, according to the strength and size of the horse, and repeat it every other day in smaller quantities, from two quarts to three pints, if the bad symptoms do not abate; let warm mashes of scalded bran be held under his nose two or three times a day. Blow a little powder of asarabacca up his nostrils, which will cause a discharge and be of very great service; then give the following drink: (for drinks are preferable to balls in colds; because horses' throats are often very sore, and it is with great difficulty you can force down a ball.)

Cold drawn linseed oil, - - - half a pint ;

Venice treacle - - - - - one ounce ;

Saffron, - - - - - two drams ;

Liquorice powder, - - - - - one ounce ;

Elecampane, - - - - - one ounce.

Boil the saffron in a pint of strong treacle-poffet, let it cool, till it is about milk warm, then add all the rest, and give it the horse, taking great care that you do not drench him too fast, for probably his throat may be sore, and by being in too great a hurry, you may force it down the wrong way. Two doses of this drink most commonly cure the patient, but if the fever increases, give two quarts of the following tea, twice a day :

Camomile, balm, and sage, of each, a large handful ;

Snake-root, - - - - - one ounce ;

Salt-petre, - - - - - two ounces ;

Liquorice root cut into small pieces, two ounces.

Put all these into a pan or pipkin ; pour on them six quarts of boiling water, cover it close for two hours, and give it as before directed, keeping the horse well clothed, with plenty of clean litter. Give gentle exercise twice a day, taking care you do not lead him out in wet weather. It will be proper to give a mild purge or two. For which see No. 1. in the appendix.

COLIC.

COMMON farriers in general understand very little of this disorder; they have but one method of treating it in all cases; but as it may proceed from very different causes, there must be as many different methods of treating it with respect to the cure. There are three different sorts of colics; the flatulent or windy, the bilious, or inflammatory, and the dry gripes; in each of which sorts the symptoms differ.

S I G N S

OF

THE FLATULENT OR WINDY COLIC.

The horse often lies down, and as suddenly rises up again with a sudden spring; stamps with his forefeet, and strikes his belly with his hinder ones; refuses his meat; when it is violent, he will be convulsed, his eyes will be turned up, and his limbs stretched out as if he was dying, his ears and feet being alternately hot and cold; he falls into profuse

sweats

sweats, and then into cold damps; strives often to
 rise, and turns his head frequently to his flanks;
 and if he falls down, rolls about, and turns frequently
 on his back, it is a sign there is a stoppage of urine,
 that always attends this sort of colic, which is in-
 creased by a load of dung pressing on the neck of the
 bladder.

CURE.

TAKE Fresh butter oil'd - - half a pound;

Daffy's elixir, - - - - - half a pint;

Long pepper, - - - - - half an ounce;

Grains of paradise, pounded, half an ounce;

Given in warm milk, - - - one pint.

Rake the horse, with your hand and arm rubbed
 over with butter or hog's lard, if sweet oil cannot
 be had, and smoke a pipe or two of tobacco up the
 fundament. I have known this simple method cause
 the horse to break wind, and be of great service.

Give the following clyster immediately :

Tobacco - - - - - one ounce;

Wild or marsh mallows, - one handful;

Juniper-berries bruised, - one ounce;

Salt, - - - - - four ounces;

Olive-oil or hog's lard, - four ounces.

Boil

Boil these together in three quarts of spring water till they are reduced to two. To prevent giving the clyster too hot, hold the bladder against your cheek one minute, and if you can bear it, it is fit to give the horse, but not till then. By no means let him be walked, trotted, or dragged about, which is the usual custom, but turn him into a large stable, or bay of a barn, that he may have room to tumble, walking him only two or three hundred yards once in half an hour. If by these means he breaks wind, dungs and stales in about two hours, the danger is over, but if not, repeat the drink and clyster. If the horse lies on his back for a little time and frequently, you may then reasonably suppose there is a suppression of urine. When that is the case, take two or three quarts of blood away, and give the following diuretic drink immediately :

Wild mallows, - - - - - one handful ;

Parsley, and asparagus roots, (if they can be had) of each, - - - - - one handful ;

Five or six leeks or onions bruised.

Boil these together in two quarts of spring water till quite soft : In the strained liquor, dissolve

Castile

Castile soap, - - - - - two ounces;

Sal prunel, - - - - - one ounce;

Salt of tartar, - - - - - two drams;

Add spirit of turpentine, one ounce.

Give it blood warm. This generally operates within two hours.

Some perhaps may think this drink too strong, but I can assure them I have given it with great success; and when given in smaller quantities, it has not had the desired effect. Repeat it if occasion requires.

S I G N S

OF

THE BILIOUS OR INFLAMMATORY COLIC.

Besides the symptoms above mentioned, this sort of colic is attended with a fever, great heat, panting and dryness of the mouth. When the little dung that the horse throws out appears blackish, or of a reddish colour, with a hot scalding water, and fætid smell, a mortification is to be feared.

This is a very dangerous disorder, and if speedy relief is not given, the bowels soon mortify, and the patient dies.

C U R E.

Bleed immediately to the quantity of three or four quarts; observing the size and condition of the horse.

horfe. Cloth the horfe and keep him warm: then
take

Sena, - - - - - } of each two ounces;
Glauber's salts, - - }
Daffy's elixir, - - half a bottle;
Cream of tartar, - one ounce;
Oil of anise-seeds, thirty Drops.

Boil the *sena* and salt for a few minutes in a quart of water, to the liquor when strained add the *Daffy's elixir* and the oil of anise-seeds; give it milk warm. This generally operates within fourteen or sixteen hours. Four hours after, give a mash of oats and bran, if he will eat it; if not, three quarts of water-gruel, with a pound of soft bread rubbed in it, and as much warm water as he will drink; repeat it in four hours. When he has had four or five stools, give the following drink and clyster, every twenty-four hours. For the drink, take

Diascordium,
Mithridate, } one ounce of each;
Diapente, }
Port wine, - - - half a pint;
Small-beer, - - - a pint;

For the clyster, take three-quarters of a pound of mutton suet, boiled in three quarts of sweet milk,
till

till it is reduced to two; then add, diascordium and starch, of each two ounces. Repeat it as before directed. Take away a quart of blood every day till the symptoms abate. Put two ounces of salt-petre in his water every day; taking great care he has no cold water given him. If he will not drink it, which is sometimes the case, take one ounce of snake-root infused in one quart of boiling water, then add the salt-petre and drench him. If he will eat nothing, give him every twelve hours, a dyfter with rich fresh meat-broths of any kind, three quarts; which will greatly nourish him, and refresh his spirits. Let his exercise be but little and slow, and when recovered, give him a mild purge or two.

S I G N S

OF

THE DRY GRIPES.

In this case the horse makes a frequent and fruitless attempt to dung; what little he voids, is black and hard; he has a frequent and quick motion with his tail, his urine is of a high colour; he is very restless and uneasy, lying down frequently on his belly, for a short time, and suddenly starting up again.

CURE.

C U R E.

Take Daffy's elixir, - - half a pint;

Jalap, - - - - - four drams;

Grains of paradise, pounded, four drams;

Give this dose in half a pint of warm small beer, or thin water gruel :

If the horse lies quiet, and longer each time, dungs, and stales, you may then conclude the danger is over, but if he rolls and tumbles more, repeat the above, and give this clyster :

Salt, - - - - - two ounces;

Olive-oil, or hog's lard, } four ounces of each
Treacle,

To be given in five pints of warm water.

Let his food be scalded bran, or oats, or boild barley, and his drink, warm water. Let him be trotted slowly, or walked briskly, but a little while at a time.

If this disorder should happen a long way from a market town, where the above medicines cannot soon be procured,

TAKE

COLIC.

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TAKE Holland gin, - - - half a pint;

Black pepper, pounded, - }
Gunpowder finely pounded, } one ounce of each.

Let them be mixed in half a pound of oiled butter and given milk warm; and if occasion requires, repeat the above clyster, and the management above directed.

This kind of colic, is not so dangerous as the flatulent, or bilious.



CONSUMPTION.

CONSUMPTION.

A CONSUMPTION frequently arises from colds not thoroughly cured; sometimes from violent inward strains in working a horse beyond his strength, or when he has a cold upon him; from riding long journies without allowing sufficient food at proper times, and proper rest upon the road; riding in the night in damp and wet weather, and from other such like errors; and frequently from weakness, or other faults in the constitution; or from long continued sickness of any kind.

S I G N S.

The signs of a consumption are dulness, and moistness of the eyes; the ears and feet are for the most part hot; the horse coughs sharply by fits, sneezes much, and frequently groans with it: his flanks have a quick motion; he gleans often at the nose, and sometimes throws out a yellowish curdled matter; has little appetite to hay, but will eat corn, after which he generally grows hot. When the horse

runs

CONSUMPTION.

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runs a yellowish gleet from his nose, or curdled matter, it is always a very dangerous if not mortal sign, and shews that the lungs are wasting. When a horse is young, and the matter that runs from his nose, is white and well digested, and at times abates, with a gleet of clear water, it is a good sign; but consumptions of all kinds are dangerous, even when the best symptoms appear.

C U R E.

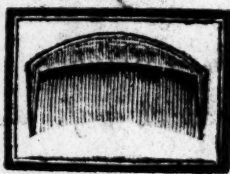
Give a dose or two of weak phyfic, for which see purge No. 1. in the appendix. Bleed in very small quantities before each purge; then give the following ball:

Liver of antimony,
Flower of brimstone, } *half a pound of each;*
Salt-petre,

Anisated balsam of sulphur, four ounces,
made into a thick mass with treacle.

Give three ounces of this ball every morning fasting; let him fast for two hours after; his food, both hay and corn, must be old and dry, his exercise very gentle, in an airy place, and in good weather, or not at all. If (after this method of treatment,) the horse seems lively, pricks up his ears during his exercise,

is more craving after food and water, and discharges from his nostrils a thin gleet, resembling the white of an egg, it is then worth while to repeat the above methods; but if he looks dull and heavy, loses more of his flesh, and the gleet from the nostrils is yellow and curdled, he cannot recover, and the sooner he is put out of his misery the better. Some advise salt marshes and spring grass, but I never find either answer any other end than that of picking the owner's pocket.



COUGH.

COUGH.

A Settled cough is sometimes owing to a cold not perfectly cured, sometimes to a pleurisy; sometimes to an inflammation of the lungs, or of some other principal bowel, which produces hard substances, from whence proceeds an irregular circulation of the blood in the lungs, which must naturally produce a cough, and a more than ordinary working of the flanks, when the horse is put upon any brisk action. Sometimes a settled cough proceeds only from a superfluity of tough phlegm, which stuffs the glands and branches of the wind-pipe. When a horse has a settled cough of any kind, the signs are carefully to be observed.

SIGNS.

The following signs denote when the cough proceeds from phlegm, and slimy matter that stuffs up the vessels of the lungs. The horse's flanks have a sudden and quick motion; he breathes thick, but not with his nostrils open, like a horse that is broken-winded;

winded; his cough is sometimes dry and husky, and sometimes moist, before which he wheezes and rattles in the throat; and sometimes throws out of his nose and mouth, considerable quantities of white phlegm, especially after drinking; or at the beginning or ending of his exercise, which discharge gives great relief. Some horses wheeze and rattle in the throat to that degree, and are so thick-winded, that you can hardly drag them along at first, till they have been some time out in the air, though then, they will do their work tolerably well. These are properly asthmatic cases, and often prove very obstinate in aged horses; but if young, and the cough is not of long standing, it is to be cured by the following method.

C U R E.

Take away two or three quarts of blood, according to the strength of the horse, and repeat it two or three times a week, if the cough does not abate; and give the following mercurial purge, twice or thrice if necessary:

Calomel, - - - - - *two drams*:

Succotrine aloes, - - *one ounce*;

Cream of tartar,
Castile soap, } *of each half an ounce*;

Oil of anise-seeds, - - *fifty drops*.

This purge may be made stronger if necessary, by adding two or three drams more of aloes. Give a dose of this once in six or seven days, and not oftener, taking particular care that the horse catches no cold, for if he does with this phyfic, and in this disorder, it will certainly break his wind.

When you have given as much phyfic as will be proper, which will be two or three doses at most, give the following balls:

Take good old rum, - - - one pint;
 Anisated balsam of sulphur, two ounces;
 Sugar candy, pounded fine, } of each half a pound;
 Clear treacle, }
 Saffron, - - - - - one ounce;
 Cold drawn linseed oil, one pint;
 Liquorice powder, that is good, (for in this drug
 you are often deceived) enough to make it into
 a ball.

Give three ounces of this ball every morning fasting: his water need not be warmed while he is taking these balls; the diet should be scalded bran and oats, or boiled barley once or twice a day, or twice a day dry corn, but let all his corn be old and dry, and his hay old and sweet, for new and damp corn

corn, or new hay would be very pernicious in this disorder.

Give gentle exercise night and morning, if the weather be dry.

By this method the horse is generally cured in about a month or five weeks time.

These balls are so truly valuable and efficacious a remedy for all kinds of colds, that I would advise both gentlemen, and farmers never to be without them, for they will keep good a long time, and are exceedingly useful for thick-winded horses before hunting, or going a long journey; and likewise when they return tired and jaded; and particularly salutary and refreshing to chaise-horses when tired. One ball to be given immediately after they come in.

CRACKS.

CRACKS.

CURE.

IF the cracks discharge a bloody offensive matter, bleed according to the condition of the horse: If a fat and large horse, take away three or four quarts; if otherwise, three pints, or two quarts.

Give this diuretic ball in the morning fasting.

<i>Sal prupella,</i>	- - -	<i>one ounce;</i>
<i>Salt of tartar,</i>	- -	<i>two drams;</i>
<i>Castile soap,</i>	}	<i>of each one ounce.</i>
<i>Venice turpentine,</i>		

You need not give any warm water, but let his food be opening; such as scalded or dry bran and oats, or boiled barley and sweet hay, and if necessary give another ball.

Then apply a poultice made thus:

Hog's lard, - - - *a quarter of a pound;*
Horse-turpentine, *two ounces;*
Boiled turnips and oatmeal, or wheat-meal, *sufficient to thicken it to a poultice.*

If at that time of the year, turnips cannot be had, make use of onions in their stead. Keep this poultice on three or four days, or longer if necessary, then anoint the sores with the ægyptiacum twice a day, and let the horse have gentle exercise.

C U R B S.

A Curb differs from a spavin only in the situation; a spavin rising among the bones of the fore-part of the hock, and a curb among those of the hinder part, forming a large tumour over the back part of the hind leg, attended with stiffness, and sometimes with a pain and lameness. A curb proceeds from hard riding, strains, blows, or kicks. When the curb is formed upon the shank bone, it seldom makes the horse lame, but when upon the back sinews it always does, and is more difficult to cure.

C U R E.

Clip off the hair as close as possible; then with a blood-stick, or any other smooth stick, gently bruise the curb, and apply a blister made with

Yellow basilicon, - - - - - four ounces;

*Quicksilver, and Venice turpentine, thoroughly
broken together, of each, - - - one ounce;*

*Oil of origanum,
Spanish flies,* } *of each four drams.*

Spread

Spread this thick upon a piece of leather the size of the curb, and bind it fast on with an old stocking and a bandage, tying the horse up to the rack, to prevent his biting it off. When the blister has done running, and the rough scurf peels off, repeat the blister, till the curb is wasted away, which is generally the case, after two or three times blistering. If the horse is old, or of little value, and the owner does not regard a blemish,

Take, Spirit of wine, - - one ounce;

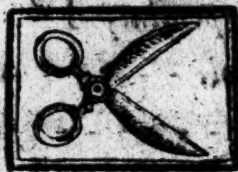
Oil of origanum, } of each half an ounce;
Spirit of turpentine, }

Oil of vitriol, - - - - - two drams;

*Sweet oil, - - - - - one ounce, mixed
 together. Shake the bottle when used.*

Clip off the hair, and dab a little of these oils on the part every other day, taking great care that none run down the leg, because it will certainly fetch off the hair. As soon as it begins to crack and get rough, which will be in a few days, leave off the oils, and anoint with a little neat's-foot oil, till the part is smooth again; then apply the oils as before, till the substance is entirely reduced.

If by putting on too much of the oils at a time, or by using them too often, you occasion a wound, or make the part raw; put one dram of aloes into one ounce of tincture of myrrh, and anoint the part once or twice a day, which will soon heal it.



OF THE EYES.

ALL the authors I have hitherto perused, have been very prolix in their descriptions of the aqueous, crystaline, and vitreous humours, and mode of curing, the different disorders incident to this useful organ, namely, the gutta serena, cataract, film, haws, &c. Then they give a long train of prescriptions, borrowed, from one another, which only serve to perplex, instead of instructing the reader. I shall therefore content myself, with giving my subscribers my own opinion derived from experience of the cataract, gutta serena, haws, and moon blindness.

A cataract sometimes proceeds from very sudden heats, or colds, and from very fast riding, such as a long fox-chase, which requires perhaps three or four hours' excessively hard galloping; and when the fox is earthed, the sportsman eager for his prey, gives his horse to some country fellow, or boy, to lead about; this being seldom properly performed, the
horse

horse catches a violent cold, which often occasions this disorder. But cataracts are for the most part inherited either from the sire or dam; for some people pay very little regard to the mares they breed from, provided they are handsome, whether they are blind, spavined, spleneted, or ringboned, each of which defects, if inherited either from the sire, or dam, very often makes its appearance in the young stock.

SIGNS.

The eyelids are generally swollen, and run a clear water, so very hot that it scalds the hair off, almost down to the nose. Sometimes one eye is closed up, and in two or three days time that appears well, and the other is closed. It sometimes happens that the eyelids are not swollen at all, but then the eye itself is sunk and wasting. This is called a dry humour, but it precedes a cataract.

C U R E.

Bleed according to the strength of the horse. Put a rowel in the breast, and give three of the purges of No. 2, in the appendix. If the eyelids continue to swell, repeat the bleeding, and wash the eyes and temples twice a day, with the following lotion:

White

OF THE EYES.

245

White vitriol, - - - one ounce;
Sugar of lead, - - - two drams;
Extract of lead, - - one ounce;
Brandy, - - - - - half a pint, put into
two quarts of spring water.

Then let the following be injected into the eyes,
twice a day :

Ivy from the tree pounded, one large handful;
Sugar of lead, - - - - - two drams;
Honey, - - - - - two ounces;
Lapis calaminaris, - - - - one ounce.

Put the honey and ivy in a pot, and pour on
them one pint of boiling water. Cover the infusion
two hours, then strain it, and add the lapis calamina-
ris. Let this be squirted into the eye out of the
mouth, which is preferable to a syringe.

If the humour settles more in one eye than the
other, let all the applications be made to the best eye:
The food should be opening and clean, and his ex-
ercise moderate night and morning. Sometimes by
this method one eye is saved. I never found altera-
tives of any service in this case, tho' I have tried
most that have been recommended.

Accidents

Accidents from blows and bruises, should be thus treated.

If the eyelid is cut, so that part of it hangs loose, it must be stitched up as near to its former place as possible, otherwise it will disfigure the horse: one stitch is generally sufficient. If the blow has been very violent, take two or three quarts of blood away, and apply this poultice all over the injured part, renewing it twice a day till the inflammation is gone:

Milk boiled, - - - - - one quart:

Olive oil, or hog's lard, one ounce:

Coarse bread, enough to make it into a poultice.

When the inflammation is down, so that you can see into the eye, and you perceive that the eye itself is wounded:

Take ointment of tutty, one ounce:

Lapis calaminaris, - - two drams, mixed together, and put into the eye with a feather.

If a fever arises, which is often the case, if the blow was violent, bleed again, but in a smaller quantity than before, and give the cooling purge No. 1, in the appendix. When the purge has done working, give two ounces of salt-petre every day in his water.

If

If he will not drink it, dissolve it and drench him.

As soon as the wound on the eyelid begins to heal, cut the flitch out, and dress it with tincture of myrrh. When the eye itself is injured, it often leaves a white speck; to prevent which, when the wound is almost well, add to the above ointment one dram of white vitriol. This will take off any speck or film, if applied in time. Let his food and exercise be the same as before directed.

When the eyes are swollen and inflamed from colds, wash them twice a day, with

Brandy, - - - - - two ounces;

Spring water, - - - - one quart;

Extract of lead, - - - one ounce.

Let the treatment be the same as directed under colds.

FARCY.

F A R C Y.

THE cause of this distemper, has never yet been attempted to be explained by any writer, any more than by saying it is a distemper of the veins; not mentioning a single word of its rise. The cause, in my opinion may arise from two things. First, gentlemen order their horses to be turned into salt marshes, after the hunting season, during which they had been highly fed; and farmers suppose them a cure for most diseases.

Now most of the marshes in this part of England, have of late years been very much over stocked, and lie in low wet parts of the country, near the Severn, or other rivers. These horses coming out of warm stables; or off dry land, into large fields, where is very little shelter for them, are exposed to to bleak winds and rain, having short keep, and that of a purging quality. With these disadvantages, I have seen famous hunters come up with more disorders than they went down with, and not of half the value

value they were, being almost famished, with their whole mass of blood reduced to such a state, that in a short time the Farcy has broken out upon them. I do not speak to the prejudice of salt marshes in general, for I much approve of them, provided a gentleman has a marsh of his own, or a friend whom he can trust, to put his horse in good grass. The farcy is sometimes occasioned by turning a horse immediately from very high keep, to very low. I remember an instance of a gelding, that had been trained six months for a race, which proved a jade in running, and being almost blind, was ordered to be turned out immediately into a large common, where was little or no keep; and in a short time his plat and thigh veins broke out with a violent farcy, which soon killed him. Horses turned from a gentleman's stable into a poor man's, from the sudden change of keep, frequently break out with this disorder.

The farcy does not happen so frequently now as it formerly did, for this reason: Formerly half a peck of oats in a day was reckoned good feeding; but now, if the horses work, they give a peck or five quarters, and a quarter of a peck of beans every day, which prevents chilliness and colds, and

preserves the blood in a richer state than it would otherwise be.

Colts bought in Staffordshire, or other rich countries, and brought into poor cold land, often break out with this disorder.

S I G N S.

Small swellings, or round buds resembling grapes, appear on the veins, and are very painful when touched: they are at first hard, but soon turn into soft blisters, discharging an oily or bloody ichor, and turn to foul ulcers. With respect to situation, they differ; sometimes appearing on the head only, sometimes on the outward jugular; at others, on the plat vein, running downwards on the inside of the fore-arm, towards the knee, and frequently upwards, towards the brisket.

The Farcy sometimes makes its appearance on the hind parts, about the pasterns, and along the large veins on the inside of the thigh, rising upwards into the groin, and towards the sheath; and when it appears on the flanks, spreading gradually towards the lower belly, is often very troublesome.

CURE,

When the farcy breaks out on the head, neck,
shoulder

shoulder or ribs, or outside of the thigh, in small buds, it may soon be cured by the following method.

If the horse is poor, which is generally the case, in this disorder, take away two quarts of blood; if fat, and a large horse, take three quarts or more, give two doses of the physic No. 4, and anoint all the parts aggrieved with the following ointment once a day;

Clarified goose-grease, - - half a pound;

Spirits of turpentine, - - four ounces;

Quick lime, - - - one ounce;

Sugar of lead, - - - two ounces;

Alum, - - - - one ounce;

White vitriol, - - - six drams.

Boil the goose-grease and turpentine together. about five minutes, over a gentle fire; let it cool till it is milk warm, then stir in all the powders pounded very fine. Keep stirring it till cool enough to prevent the heavy particles from settling at the bottom. If any of the buds are full of matter, slit them with your knife; let the parts be well cleansed, and rub the ointment in well, once a day. After you have given all the physic, give the following ball every morning for a fortnight, and let him have no water under two hours after it.

Antimony

Antimony finely levigated, - - - one ounce;
Salt-petre, - - - - - one ounce;
Cream of Tartar, - - - one ounce;
 Made into a ball with treacle.

By these means, the farcy thus situated, may soon be cured: but if it breaks out on the thigh, spur, plat, or neck veins, and the buds are large and near together, it is difficultly and seldom perfectly cured, unless taken in its first stage, and regularly attended.

In this case, bleed as before directed, and give two doses of this mercurial physic:

Calomel, - - - - - two drams;
Succotrine Aloes, - - - ten drams;
Jalap, - - - - - one dram;
Castile soap, - - - one ounce;
Oil of anniseeds, - - - forty drops;

Made into a ball with syrup of buckthorn. This physic cannot be given with safety, without resting seven or eight days between each dose. When this has done working, give three pints of the following infusion, every morning fasting:

Dock root bruised, - - - - - one handful;
Gill, rue and wormwood, of each one handful;
Savin, - - - half a handful;
Salt-petre,

Salt-petre, - - - four ounces;

Coarse sugar or treacle, - - four ounces;

Infuse in boiling water, 5 quarts.

Let the horse fast one hour after you have given the dose. Give the following ball every night, after water.

Liver of Antimony, - - one ounce;

Flour of brimstone, - - one ounce;

Bezoar mineral, - - - one dram;

Armenian bole, - - - four drams;

made into a ball with treacle, giving no corn after it.

Rub the above ointment on the veins and buds twice a day, made stronger by adding two drams of oil of vitriol.

His food should be sweet hay; sometimes scalded bran and oats, or boiled barley, with a little dry corn often, to prevent its cloying his stomach.

Horses require to be extremely well kept during this disorder.

Take particular care he catches no cold while taking these medicines, let him have a good deal of gentle exercise when the weather is dry.

If after this method of treatment, the buds lessen, and the swelling of the veins abates, and he
has

horse gathers flesh, and looks lively, the cure will soon be completed; - but if on the contrary he loses flesh &c. and a greenish gleet runs from his nostrils, his eyes sink, and he gets weak, the best way will be to put a period to his miserable existence.

FEVERS

FEVERS.

FEVERS are concomitants with, or attendants on most internal diseases, and external accidents; such as colds, the cholic, wounds &c. which are more or less dangerous according to the violence of the disorder: to remove which, a remedy is laid down under each separate disorder and accident.

The most general cause, that gives rise to a fever unconnected with any other disorder, is the suffering horses to stand four or five successive months in a stable, with as much hay and corn before them as they will eat, having little or no exercise to promote digestion, till they are as fat as bacon-hogs. This sometimes causes a slow fever.

SIGNS.

Inflamed eyes; a clear water running from the nose; heaving in the flanks; the horse smells and snorts often at his meat; his dung is hard, and his urine very high coloured, resembling lie, and he often lies down.

CURE.

Bleed to the quantity of three or four quarts, and give the following purging drink:

Sena

Sena, - - - - *two ounces;*

Glauber salts, - *four ounces;*

Jalap, - - - - *two drams;*

Cream of tartar, - *one ounce;*

Oil of juniper, - *twenty drops.*

Infuse the *sena* and salt, one hour in one quart of boiling water, then strain it; and having added the rest, give the infusion milk warm. When the above is worked off, give three pints of the following tea, once a day for two or three days:

Take balm, sage and camomile, of each one handful; pour on them two quarts of boiling water; let the infusion stand one hour, strain, and add

Salt-petre, - - - *two ounces;*

Treacle, - - - *two ounces.*

Let the horse have plenty of water, and moderate exercise.

EPIDEMIC

EPIDEMIC FEVERS.

THESE are disorders sometimes happening to horses, the rise of which can be accounted for no other way, than from impurities in the air, and are generally infectious.

SIGNS.

The horse has a fore throat; great inward heat and panting; high coloured urine; his dung is very hot, and frequently a black scalding water follows it; and he refuses almost every kind of food.

CURE.

TAKE *Venice Treacle*, - - one ounce ;

Camphor, - - - - three drams ;

dissolved in a little spirit of wine;

Saffron, - - - - two drams ;

Liquorice powder, - - one ounce ;

to be given in a pint of warm small beer. Drinks in this case are preferable to balls.

Four

Four hours after this drink, give three pints of the tea before directed, adding to it one ounce of snake-root and two drams of salt of tartar. Give the above drink, every other day, and the tea twice every day. Let his food be the same as before directed, his exercise frequent, but slow.

Bleed if occasion, and keep his neck and throat warm. Give a purge or two, to carry off the remains of the disorder; for which take No. 2.



FISTULA

FISTULA.

IS an ulcer generally situated upon the withers, though sometimes before and sometimes behind the shoulder blades, and is occasioned by repeated pinches or bruises from saddles, pads, or collars either not fitting the horse, or kept in bad repair. I would therefore advise every gentleman to examine his saddle well, after he has mounted; and if he can put his fingers between the tree of the saddle and the horse's withers, it will not hurt him there: the same should be observed with respect to the back part of the saddle. The like care too must be taken of pads in case of heavy burthens or long journies.

CURE.

When the saddle or pad has rubbed off the hair, and little or no swelling appears; take equal quantities of brandy and vinegar made warm, and dress the part twice a day, which will be sufficient; or take a pint of spring water and half an ounce of extract of lead, or which will answer the same end, a dram of sugar of lead. But if the part swells much, and the veins are swollen, take away from
three

three pints to three quarts of blood, according to the size and condition of the horse. Foment the part twice a day, with camomile, mallows, and elder buds or flowers, of each an equal quantity boiled in lie, and bathe the part twice or thrice a day with the following embrocation:

<i>Camphorated spirit of wine,</i>	- two ounces;
<i>Extrait of lead,</i>	- - - - one ounce;
<i>Brandy,</i>	- - - - half a pint;
<i>Spring-water,</i>	- - - - one quart.

Shaking the bottle when used.

Or take equal quantities of nerve and mallow mallow ointments mixed together: rub them in well two or three times a day, first fomenting the part as before directed, which method I have often used with success. But if by these applications, the swelling does not abate, but rather increases, and the part continues hot, you may then be certain there is matter suppurating, which should be brought to a head as fast as possible, for which purpose, apply the following poultice night and morning:

<i>Milk,</i>	- - - - two quarts;
<i>Horse-turpentine,</i>	- two ounces;
<i>Hog's lard,</i>	- - - four ounces;

Boil

Boil these together, then add half a pound of white lily root powdered, and as much oatmeal as will make it of a proper consistence for a poultice. If the horse has a fever, which is generally the case, give two ounces of salt-petre every day, in his corn or water. If he will not take it in that manner, dissolve it in a little water, and drench him. When it is thoroughly ripe, but not till then, lay the part open, taking care not to leave any place unopened. Observe to make your incisions downwards that the matter may flow off more easily. Take out all the callous substance to the bottom, then dress the wound or wounds (for it generally bursts out on both sides) with tents dipped in the following ointment:

Tar, - - - - - *eight ounces;*

Horse-turpentine, - *eight ounces;*

Gum Elemi, - - - *four ounces;*

Mutton-suet, - - - *eight ounces.*

Melt these together; then add three ounces of spirit of turpentine, and dress with it very hot once a day. When the inflammation is gone, and the wound discharges a white thick matter, which will be in a week or nine days' time, provided you have taken away all the false substance, anoint the
wounds

wounds with the Egyptian ointment twice a day. The best method of dressing, is by dipping in a bunch of feathers and smearing the part all over, for tents continued too long are not proper. Or take four ounces of tincture of myrrh, and one ounce of Barbadoes aloes mixed, and dress as before directed. If any fungous or proud flesh appears, rub it with a piece of blue vitriol, till the wounds look blue, then fill them with dry lint, and cover them over with dry hurds. The vitriol and lint should be applied once in two or three days if the fungous flesh grows, and the other dressing used as before, till the wound is healed.

FRUSH

FRUSH RUNNING.

THIS is a rotten ulcer in the frog, which sometimes makes its way entirely under the frog, discharging a fetid matter. The horse becomes afraid to put his feet to the ground, stumbles, and falls down. When the matter issues from the middle of the frog only, it is not so dangerous as when it makes its appearance in several places; for then, if not soon prevented, it will degenerate into a canker. Writers on farriery have hitherto taken very little notice of this disorder, ordering it to be dressed only with a little chamber lie, tincture of myrrh, vinegar, cow-dung, &c. though the cure of this complaint is certainly difficult, or rather totally impracticable, when once it has been suffered so far to invade, as to rot the porous substance of the coffin-bone.

CURE,

When this complaint is first perceived, take out all the rotten part, then take

Oil of vitriol - - - *two drams;*

Spirit of wine, - - *half an ounce.*

Dip

Dip a small pledged of hurds into it, and put it to the bottom of the cleft or crevice with a small probe or thin stick. Let it remain there three or four days, which will bring out a slough; apply it again till you have brought out all the rotten part; then take a little blood away, and give two or three doses of physic No. 1. After you have given the first dose, dress the wound with strong Egyptian ointment night and morning, laying a plaster of the following ointment over all:

Allum pounded fine, - - - four ounces;

Verdegris, - - - - - one ounce;

Olive oil, - - - - - half a pint,

made into an ointment. Put a piece of leather over all with splinters to keep the foot dry.

GLANDERS

GLANDERS.

THERE are only two sorts, which differ in situation, and arise from different causes: the one being fixed in the lungs, and the other in the head, on the gristly partitions. Both sorts are infectious to other horses, when suffered to feed with such as have this disorder; either at house or at grass, but more so at house; and I may venture to say, are seldom or never cured, having in my practice tried the prescriptions of almost every author that has hitherto published, except LA FOSSE's mode of cure by trepanning, with very little success. Nevertheless I will give the cause and symptoms, with that method of treatment which I have ever found of any service. When the disorder is seated in the lungs, it proceeds (if not caught from other horses) from pleurifies not properly cured, and is known by the poorness of the horse, and roughness of his coat, a running at the nose, and remarkable swelling of the glands under

the jaws, attended with a weak cough; and the horse when trotted, appears very sore and stiff in his fore quarters. When this is the case, medicine is useless, and the best way is to dispatch the horse; for in this sort of glanders, the patient seldom lives longer than four or five months, though you keep him as well as you can. But when it proceeds from the strangles, and is situated on the partitions and spongy bones in the head, though the glands under the jaws are swollen, and there is a running at the nose as before-mentioned; yet the horse looks sleek, keeps himself in good order, and when slowly worked, acquits himself tolerably well: and if the remedy is applied in time, before the bones of the head become carious or rotten, sometimes a cure is performed.

CURE.

If the disorder happens in the spring or summer time, give two or three mild purges, No. 1, and turn the horse into good grass, which I must confess, cures more than all we gentlemen *Horse-Doctors* put together. But some few I have cured by the following method.

Put a rowel in the breast, and, if the horse is
full

full of flesh, another in the belly, to divert the fluids from their former channel; then give two or three doses of mercurial physic; for which see No. 5.

Take great care the horse catches no cold. Now take two or three quarts of blood away, and give the alterative ball prepared thus.

TAKE *Liver of Antimony*, very finely powdered

one pound;

Gum Guaiacum, - - half a pound;

Salt of tartar, - - six ounces;

Castile soap, - - - - ten ounces:

made into a ball with honey.

Give two ounces of this ball every night, one hour after water, till all is taken. After he has taken the three doses of physic, inject half a pint of the following mixture up his nostrils every morning during the time he is taking his alteratives.

Put two pounds of lime into ten quarts of spring water; let it steep twenty-four hours, stirring it now and then: pour off the clear water, and put half a pound of oak-bark, six ounces of alum, and six ounces of Armenian bole, into a pipkin: boil all the clear lime-water and pour it immediately upon the ingredients. Let the whole be closely covered

twenty-four

twenty-four hours, then strain it through a coarse cloth, and inject a quarter of a pint up each nostril, with a large syringe.

If by this method the swelling under the jaws does not abate, nor the running from the nostrils lessen, there is, in my opinion, no hope of recovery.

GRAVEL

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GRAVEL
IN
THE FOOT.

A Horse is said to be gravelled, when sand or small stones get in between the shoe and the hard sole, and when fretted through the sole to the quick, cause lameness. Saddle and coach-horses are more liable to this accident than cart-horses, though it frequently happens to these. The usual custom with common farriers is that horrid practice of drawing the sole,

CURE.

First take off the shoe, and when by pinching the foot gently with a pincers, you have found the injured part, pare down the sole as low as is requisite; then with a drawer take out that part of the sole into which the gravel has made its way, taking care that no gravel or small stones remain. Then dress the wound with

Black

GRAVEL IN THE FOOT.

Black basilicon, . . . one ounce;

Spirit of turpentine - . . half an ounce.

Melt the basilicon, then add the turpentine, and dip into it a pledget of hurds that will cover the wound, lay on some dry hurds, and tack on the shoe. The wound must be dressed every day, for three or four days. Leave off this dressing, and dip as much lint in tincture of myrrh and Friar's balsam, as will cover the part, laying dry hurds on the top. In six or seven days the horse will be fit for business.

Quick, can't tamers. Saddled, can't tamers. are more liable to this accident than cart-horses, though it frequently happens to them. The usual custom with common laviers is that horrid practice of drawing the sole.

CURE.

First take off the shoe, and when by pinching the foot gently with a pincer, you have found the injured part, pare down the sole as low as is requisite; then with a drawer take out that part of the sole into which the gravel has made its way, taking care that no gravel or small stones remain. Then dress the wound with

GREASE

GREASE.

THIS is a very nasty disease when inveterate, and may arise from various causes, and is so visible, that to mention the symptoms of it would be unnecessary.

When either hunters, race, road or coach horses are first taken in hand to be broken, instead of being handled by a steady experienced groom, they are often seized by hot-brained fellows, who, instead of teaching them their exercise, and making them obedient by gentle means, which if properly performed would take a month's time, frequently finish it, as they call it, in nine days or a fortnight, by the cruel treatment of what is commonly called lunging them for two hours at a time; and if the colt proves a little restive, (which is the case with most high-spirited colts) he is then thrown down and severely beaten; they then get him up and treat him in the same manner another hour, till he is tired and in a violent sweat; he is then led about, possibly in cold weather, till cool, put into a stable, and

and cannot be rubbed or cleaned, and there let stand (for colts will seldom lie down in the first stage of their exercise) till they choose to take him out, and treat him in the same manner again, which causes a partial stagnation of the blood and juices in the extremities, where the circulation is most languid, and of course the limbs swell and burst out with the grease; and if not properly cured at that time, the horse is subject to it after any severe exercise as long as he lives. Bad and mouldy hay, that has little nutrition in it, damp corn, or giving too many beans with little exercise, will help to forward this disease. Another cause of this complaint is the bad construction of the stables in this country; the stalls being generally eight, ten, or twelve inches higher under the fore feet, than the hinder ones, which must consequently lay a greater weight and stress upon the tendons of the hinder legs, than nature ever intended; this, by preventing the true circulation of the blood and juices, causes swellings and the grease. The pitching of stalls should rise no more than three or four inches at most from bottom to top. Colts bred from greasy horses or mares are generally subject to it.

Horses

Horses that have round fleshy legs are more liable to it than flat-legged ones. The grease frequently arises from the laziness of grooms and hostlers, who instead of taking great care of them after a severe chase or long journey, by well dressing them and washing their heels with chamber-lie and a little salt, and rubbing them quite dry afterwards, and examining well with their fingers, whether there are any cracks or scurf in the fetlock joints, or heels, as they ought, give them only a slight rubbing down, and but seldom use the currycomb sufficiently; then throw their hay and corn before them and shake up the litter; and if any question is asked, the answer is, your horse is supped and done up, Sir. I would, therefore, advise every master who has no servant that he can trust, to see his horse himself, after he is supped and done up, as they call it, which would often be a means of preventing this disease.

CURE.

When swellings first appear on the fore or hind legs, bleed according to the size and condition of the horse. Boil one ounce of camphor and two

ounces of common salt in three pints of urine.
 Bathe the swellings night and morning, making it
 warm when you use it, and every other day for a
 week, give the following diuretic ball at night, one
 hour after watering:

Castile soap, - - - - one ounce;

Rosin, - - - - one ounce;

Venice turpentine, - - - one ounce;

Salt of tartar, - - - two drams,

made into a ball with sweet oil. If this ball should
 not make him stale freely, add one ounce more
 of Castile soap. If you have no person that can
 give a ball, dissolve it in a pint of wild mallow tea,
 and give it as a drink; let him have walking-
 exercise night and morning. Turn him out by
 day into a field, if convenient, to walk about,
 which will greatly contribute to the cure. If cracks
 appear across the heels above the fetlocks, and dis-
 charge a bloody, icherous matter, are very sore,
 and the horse when first mounted heaves his legs
 very high, observe the above rules, only instead of
 the urine, &c. apply a poultice to the cracks made
 thus:

Common turpentine, - - - - two ounces;

Hog's

Hog's lard, six ounces;

Boiled or roasted turnips washed, six ounces.

Melt the turpentine and hog's lard together, then add the turnips, and as much oatmeal as will make it of a proper consistence for a poultice. Apply it milk-warm night and morning. If no turnips can be had, put half the quantity of white lily root or onions. When the swelling abates, and the matter looks white, leave off the poultice, and anoint the sores twice a day with the Egyptian ointment. When the legs are swelled very much, and discharge a thin matter which stands upon the hair like drops of water, bleed and poultice as before-directed, and have recourse to roweling and physick. Give two doses of the purge No. 3, rest six days between each dose, and put a large rowel in the belly. When the physick has worked off,

TAKE Antimony, one pound;

Flour of brimstone, one pound;

Armenian bole, one pound;

Resin, one pound.

Let these be rubbed very fine in a large mortar, and made into a mass with treacle. Give four ounces of this ball every morning fasting. Fast

two

two hours after it. Some horses will eat these powders in their corn, which should be bran and oats, and will soon eat the whole quantity, if you give them but little at a time, which is a better way than giving it in balls. When the powders or balls are all taken, dress the heels with the following restraining water, night and morning:

Vendegris - - - - - two ounces;

Armenian bole, - - - - - two ounces;

Alum, - - - - - two ounces;

Honey, - - - - - four ounces,

boiled slowly in three quarts of crab vinegar till reduced to three pints. Shake the bottle when used, and dab it on with hurds. When the cure is completed, the horse should be turned to grass for a month, if convenient. This is a certain method of cure for any kind of grease, if the rules are carefully observed. If it is a very stubborn case, and the running does not stop, renew the powders, and wash as before directed. Cart-horses get the grease from the dirt being seldom rubbed, from their heels, and by waggoners washing them in a pool immediately after a journey, and not rubbing them well afterwards, and by giving them damp roughings,

roughings, chaff or barley, or any sort of corn they can steal from the master, which is generally full of filth and insects. The cure is the same as before-mention'd, only observing that as these horses are of a larger size than the others, so of course a little addition to every medicine will be requisite.

JAUNDICE

JAUNDICE—See YELLOW.

LAMPAS.

IS an excrescence growing in the mouths of most young horses, behind the fore-teeth on the upper jaw, which often grows so luxuriantly as to hinder their feeding. Some writers have affirmed there is no necessity for removing it, because it will naturally disappear, when the horse comes to be seven or eight years old. So it will I agree; but from three years old till eight is a long time for a horse to be half starved, when it might be remedied in five minutes, with safety. The cure is so simple, and so well known by every country blacksmith, that little need be said upon it; only take care you do not burn it too deep with the hot iron; then rub a little common salt upon the part, and the cure is performed.

In three or four days he will eat his meat as well as ever.

LAX

LAX OR SCOURING.

THIS complaint may arise from a hunter's being turned out of a stable from plenty of good hay and corn, to grass in the spring. The weather being warm and the grass looking fine, people think there is no danger, not considering the cold damps in the night, and the heavy dews on the grass, besides the sudden alteration of food. A horse therefore that has been well kept should be turned out two or three hours only the first day, four the next, and so on, by degrees, till he is fit to lie out night and day, and should also be allowed half a peck of oats every day for a fortnight; put into a manger in a hovel or place erected in the ground for that purpose. This disorder is sometimes brought on by taking a horse from grass, and immediately riding him seventy or eighty miles in a day, the cruel stingy master not having previously allowed half corn enough to enable him to perform the journey. This is very frequently the case, and, followed by the neglect of taking very good care of him that
night,

night, is the death of many a good horse. Drinking cold water when the horse is hot will sometimes bring it on; or the remains of a bilious colic, &c.

SIGNS.

The horse looks dull, his eyes appear dim, droops with his head in the manger, sometimes lies down and appears griped, discharges a thin excrement very hot, and a kind of black water follows it, often a thin frothy black matter, and sometimes a white water, and the very mucus of the guts.

CURE.

When this disorder proceeds from a long journey and the cruelty of the rider, it may be easily cured, by the following method: Let the horse be well cleaned. Then give him,

Port wine, - - - - - *half a pint;*

Mithridate, - - - - - *one ounce and half;*

Saffron, - - - - - *three drams;*

Diapente, - - - - - *one ounce,*

dissolved in a pint of warm beer. Give it milk-warm. Five or six hours after, give the yolks of ten eggs beat up in a quart of boiled ale with a little butter, and a lump of bread rubbed in it; sweeten it with coarse sugar or treacle. Repeat the
eggs

eggs and beer, if you see occasion, tho' once is generally sufficient. Let his water be warm. Exercise him a little, but very slowly. If this disorder arises from being too suddenly turned to grass, from cold, or the remains of a bilious colic, you must by no means attempt to stop it immediately; but give the following gentle physic:

Succotrine aloes, - - - - - *six drams;*

Rhubarb, - - - - - *four drams;*

Ginger, - - - - - *two drams;*

Oil of anise-seeds - - - - - *thirty drops,*

made into a ball with syrup of buckthorn. In five days repeat the dose. Work off the physic with the usual precaution, taking care of cold. Let his food be sweet old hay and old oats, and a few old beans; his exercise, but little, and in good weather. If the physic does not entirely remove the disorder, give the following astringent drench, every morning, fasting: Take writing paper, four sheets, tear it in small pieces and put it to soak in three quarts of spring water for twelve hours. Set it over a gentle fire and boil it slowly, till boiled to a pulp and reduced to three pints. Then add,

Starch, - - - - - *two ounces;*

M

Diascordium,

Diafcardium, - - - - - *two ounces;*

Dried box, pounded, - - - *one ounce.*

Give this mixture milk-warm. If in five or six days after taking it, you find but little alteration, recourse must be had to more powerful medicines, for which purpose take two pounds of oak-bark; boil it in ten quarts of spring-water, till it is reduced to five. pour the water from the bark, and put to it one pound of quick lime, stirring it every six or eight hours. When the lime is settled to the bottom, pour off one quart, wine measure: Make it warm, and add,

Diafcardium, - - - - - *one ounce;*

Roche-alum, - - - - - *one ounce;*

Bole, - - - - - *one ounce;*

Port-wine, - - - - - *half a pint,*

to be given morning and evening. Let the horse fast two hours after, and give the following clyster every day, about twelve o'clock:

Armenian bole, - - - - - *two ounces;*

Dried box, pounded, - - - *two ounces;*

Oak-charcoal, finely pounded, - *one ounce;*

Olive oil, - - - - - *four ounces,*

to be put into two quarts of warm lime water:

Let

Let it be thrown up with a long pipe and bladder. A horse has very seldom any fever with this disorder; when he has, dissolve two ounces of nitre every day in his water. It will be proper to give him a month's rest, if the disorder has been violent.

MALLENDERS.

THESE are cracks in the bend of the knee, occasioning stiffness and frequently lameness, and when of long standing often cause the horse to tumble down. Most writers have ordered for the cure, mercurial ointments, blistering, physic, and many other things equally needless. Take only two ounces of hog's lard, and one ounce of best gunpowder; grind the powder in a mortar very fine; mix it well together with a spatula or knife, cold. Clip the hair off, and cleanse the part well, rub the ointment in well with your hand twice a day. Let the case be as bad as it will, the cure will be performed in a week or fortnight; nor is there any occasion whatever for bleeding, blistering or physic.

MANGE.

MANGE.

THIS disorder proceeds sometimes from poverty, and is sometimes caught from other horses, being so infectious, that you cannot put any fresh horse with one that has this distemper, either at house or grass, but he will very soon catch it. When it proceeds from poverty, it is more difficultly cured, than when caught, therefore his keep should be immediately altered for the better. It does not entirely proceed from vitiated blood, as some have thought, but rather from small insects laying their eggs in the wrinkles of the skin. When the young are arrived at their full growth, tho' not visible to the naked eye, they gnaw and tear the skin, which causes an intolerable itching, that makes the horse rub against every tree or post, he can come at, till he has rubbed the hair off in many places, particularly under his mane, tail, and rump. Signs of this distemper are quite unnecessary; for the poor horse by his continual rubbing, will plainly shew you what is the matter.

CURE.

CURE.

TAKE *Spirit of turpentine*, - six ounces ;
Stone-brimstone, - - - - - four ounces ;
White hellebore, in powder, - two ounces ;
Gunpowder, - - - - - two ounces ;

Rub the three last ingredients well together in a mortar, then add the turpentine, and as much hog lard as will make the whole into a thin ointment. Let the horse be well cleaned and curried with a sharp curry-comb, particularly upon the scabs and rough skin, till it almost bleeds. If the weather is warm, take him into the sun, and rub in this ointment upon all the parts affected. If in cold weather, let him be immediately clothed with some old horse-cloths. Tie him to the rack to prevent his licking himself, for it will make him sick, and let him be dressed in this manner every other day. There is no occasion for alteratives, or phylic of any kind, except it arose from poverty, and the horse having been very well kept, his mended in flesh very suddenly; then it will be proper to take away a little blood, and give a mild purge or two, for which see No. 1.

MOLTEN GREASE.

MOLTEN GREASE.

THIS disorder is occasioned from horses standing in a stable, when fat, without exercise; more frequently by taking them from grass when very fat, and riding them immediately; or any other severe exercise in hot weather, which melts the fat, and when it happens to old horses is seldom cured.

SIGNS.

Violent sickness, trembling, eyes sunk, and limbs stiff and swollen; the horse when walked, appears to have a crick in the back, has always a fever, and when he lies down, can seldom rise without assistance; discharges with his dung, a kind of oily slime, and a white or mud-coloured water generally follows it, remarkably hot; his urine is thick and white, and when settled resembles soap lees.

CURE.

Bleed plentifully, and repeat it every other day for a week, but not in so large a quantity as at first. Rowel in the breast and belly, and give the following cooling drink to abate the fever:

Balm, sage, and camomile,

of each, . . . a large handful; Snake

Snake root, - - - - - two ounces ;

Nitre, - - - - - four ounces ;

Spanish-liquorice, - - - - - three ounces.

Dissolve the Spanish liquorice in a little warm water; give two quarts of this drink night and morning milk-warm, renewing the herbs, snake root, and Spanish liquorice every day. If he is costive, which is seldom the case, give an emollient glyster once a day. If his legs continue swoln, anoint them once a day with train-oil. Give plenty of warm water, and bran and oat-mashes, and gentle exercise in good weather. When the fever is abated, give two or three of the mild purges No. 1. After these give alterative medicines to attenuate the blood.

TAKE *Antimony finely levigated, half a pound ;*

Flour of brimstone, - - - - - half a pound ;

Nitre, - - - - - one pound ;

Camphor, - - - - - three ounces.

Make the whole into a mass with treacle or honey, and divide it into twelve balls. Give one every morning, letting the horse fast. When the cure is completed, turn the horse to grass for three weeks or a month, taking care to wean him first from his clothes and warm stable.

NAVEL-GALL.

NAVEL-GALL.

IS an abscess on the vertebræ of the back, upon the loins, and is occasioned by heavy men riding with short saddles, or by the saddle not properly fitting the horse in that part; and frequently where horses carry heavy burthens, from the pads not being kept well stuffed and in good repair, which causes repeated bruises, and soon a tumour arises full of matter resembling linseed oil.

CURE.

When the swelling first appears, endeavour to disperse it with equal quantities of crab-vinegar and brandy made warm and well rubbed in twice a day.

STEER'S opodeloc applied once or twice a day is a proper thing, and sometimes crab-vinegar and a little salt will perform the cure, care being taken to have the saddle or pad altered. But if the swelling increases, leave off the repellents, and apply a poultice made with hog's lard, and a little horse-turpentine, boiled in half a pint of milk and thickened with oatmeal, warm once a day. When the

abscess

abcess is fit to open, make the incision the whole length, and take the cyst or bag clean out, and dress the wound with

Basilicon, - - - - - two ounces;

Horse-turpentine, - - - - one ounce;

Spirit of turpentine, - - half an ounce.

Melt the basilicon and turpentine together, then add the spirit of turpentine; and let the dressing be warm, with a tent. If fungous flesh arises (which is often the case) rub the wound gently with a lump of blue vitriol, and fill it with dry lint once every two or three days. When the wound discharges a thick white matter, and begins to heal, dress it once a day with a little lint dipt in tincture of myrrh and aloes, which will complete the cure.

PALSY.

PALSY.

THIS is a disease incident to horses more frequently now, than formerly, but I frankly confess I am totally at a loss how to account for its rise. Many writers are of opinion that it proceeds from colds, and feeding too long on salt marshes, lying on low boggy lands, and living on such food as causes too great a humidity in the blood. I was never yet called to any horse seized with this disorder either at grass, or properly kept at house; but frequently to Stallions when fed with as much corn as they would eat, with little exercise in order to make them fat against the spring of the year; and to other horses fed and kept in that manner. I have therefore very little faith in their doctrine, neither do I think any man can tell the real cause of this disorder; all the horses I have ever seen in it being in good condition and full of flesh before they were seized.

SIGNS.

A loss of motion, sometimes on one side; and
sometimes

sometimes in one quarter only, but most frequently in the jaws, neck and back; insensibility to the touch in the part affected, with little or no fever. The horse will often reel and fall down, if he is attempted to be moved, and if the head or neck is affected, cannot be held up to be drenched by any means: often the jaws are so drawn or set, that he cannot receive any thing at the mouth for many days together, and, if the brain is affected, is quite senseless, and seldom recovers.

CURE.

If the brain is affected, bleed immediately; but if not, especially if the horse has no fever, bleeding is very improper. Rowel in the belly and two thighs, and give the following drink:

Dock-root, scraped, - - - - - four ounces;
Horse-radish, scraped, - - - - - four ounces;
Mustard-seed, pounded, - - - - - four ounces;
Ginger and black-pepper of each, - two ounces;
Treacle - - - - - one pound.

Put these into a large jar or pipkin, and pour on them eight full quarts of boiling water. Cover it close, and let it stand two hours. Give the horse two quarts of this drink morning and evening milk-warm. If he is costive give the following clyster:

Falapi, - - - - - *half an ounce*;

Barbadoes-aloes, - - - - - *one ounce and half*;

Cream of tartar, - - - - - *two ounces*;

Hog's lard, or sweet oil, - - - - - *four ounces*;

Dissolve the whole in two quarts of warm water, and inject it milk warm, letting the horse be first raked with a small hand rubbed with hog's lard or oil. In the next place let the part affected be well chafed with the following embrocation, for which I am greatly indebted to the ingenious Mr. BARLETT:

TAKE *Oil of turpentine*, - - - - - *four ounces*;

Strong mercurial ointment, - - - - - *two ounces*;

Nerve ointment, - - - - - *two ounces*;

Camphor, rubbed fine, - - - - - *one ounce*;

Rectified oil of amber, - - - - - *three ounces*;

Tincture of cantharides, - - - - - *one ounce*.

Let this liniment be well rubbed in twice a day; if in cold weather, let a large thick piece of iron be made hot, and held near the part during the operation, in order to force the liniment through the pores of the skin. Let his food be mashes of bran and oats, altered sometimes with malt, sweet hay and warm water. If the weather be fine, and the horse able to walk, give gentle exercise. Keep the
part

part affected well clothed. At the going off of the disorder, give a mild purge or two No. 1.

I have attended horses with this complaint, whose jaws and mouths have been so drawn aside, that neither ball nor horn could be put in them for several days, yet have been perfectly cured by the above excellent liniment. When the mouth is affected, apply the liniment very plentifully, and give this nourishing clyster twice a day :

*Strong broth from fresh beef or mutton, or
Fresh sheep's feet washed clean and well boiled.*

Give three quarts at a time milk-warm till the mouth is well; then proceed as before directed.

PLEURISY.

PLEURISY.

IS a disorder that very frequently happens, but is very little understood by farriers in general, yet in my opinion occasions the death of more horses, than any other species of fever, either immediately, or by leaving a taint on the lungs, from whence proceeds consumptions, broken winds and various other complaints.

A pleurisy is occasioned by sudden cold from hard riding till in a violent sweat, then letting the horse stand in the cold air, tied perhaps at a door, or from drinking a large quantity of water, when hot. Putting a horse into a cold stable after a long journey, and not taking proper care of him, will occasion it. It very often proceeds from riding through ponds, or fording rivers, when hot, or in ~~these~~ whatever else may occasion an immediate obstruction of the perspirable matter, which soon causes an inflammation of the lungs, or the real peripneumony. When it invades the pleura, or membrane which lines the inside of the chest; this gives it the denomination

mination of a pleurisy. Upon dissection, indeed I never yet found it seated any where but on the lungs. In either case, the cure is the same.

SIGNS.

Loss of appetite; the horse drinks very little water; often lies down in the beginning of the disorder, but not long at a time; turns his head frequently towards his shoulder; draws his breath quick, and appears full in his flanks; has a violent fever, with slime running from the mouth; his ears and feet are mostly hot; he has a violent cough, and sometimes a running at the nose, which is a favourable symptom, provided it be clear like water or the white of an egg: but if it resembles curd mixed with a grey coloured matter, it is then a sign the lungs are putrefied.

CURE.

Bleed according to the size and strength of the horse; if full of flesh, three quarts, and so on in proportion to the condition. Clothe the breast with double cloths, fastening them before the shoulders, in order to keep that part very warm. No time should be wasted in this disorder, for if relief is not speedily obtained, the case will prove fatal; therefore give immediately the following drink:

Venice-treacle,

Venice-treacle or mithridate, one ounce and half;

Camphor, dissolved in a little spirit of wine as possible, four drams;

Liquorice-powder, one ounce;

Fresh drawn linseed-oil, four ounces.

This medicine might be given in balls, but drinks are preferable in inflammations on the glands or lungs. Give it in three pints of posset-drink; for which take two quarts of milk, boil it, and put into it half a pound of treacle; strain off the curd, put the medicine into it, and give it milk-warm. Six hours afterwards, give two quarts of the following infusion:

Camomile, balm, and sage, of each one handful;

Snake-root, two bunces;

Salt-petre, two ounces;

Liquorice-root, bruised, two ounces.

Put all these together into a jar, and pour on them, five full quarts of boiling water. Let them steep two hours, then pour off two quarts, and give it blood-warm. Keep the patient in a warm stable, with a good bed of dry straw. Two or three times a day let the steam from boiled barley or scalded bran ascend from a pail into his nostrils; and blow into them once or twice a day, a little

affarabacca.

affarabacca or common snuff, to procure a discharge from the nose, which will help greatly to forward the cure. Take away two quarts of blood the next day. Repeat the drink and infusion, renewing the herbs and nitre to keep it as near the same strength as possible. If the symptoms continue unfavourable, bleed again, but take a less quantity than before, and repeat the medicines. If he proves colicive, which is sometimes the case, give this clyster in five pints of warm water:

Cream of tartar, - - - - - three ounces;

Falap, - - - - - one ounce;

Treacle, - - - - - four ounces;

Hog's lard or common oil, - four ounces.

Let his food be masses of bran and oats, and sometimes dry oats, or dry wheat for a change. Take particular care he drinks no cold water, but plenty of warm. Let him be walked about, twice a day, if the weather is dry, and rub his feet quite dry, when he comes into the stable. At the going off of the disorder give two or three rhubarb purges to carry off the remains of it, for which take No. 3.

This disorder often leaves a cough behind it; if so,

TAKK

PLEURISY.

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TAKE *Liquorice and anise-seed powders, of each, - - - - - one ounce;*

Best balsam of sulphur, - - - - - six drams;

Garlic, thoroughly pounded, - - one ounce,

made into a ball with cold drawn linseed oil. If the ball is too large, divide it into two, and give it in the morning on an empty stomach, letting the horse fast two hours afterwards. Or TAKE

Spanish-liquorice, - - - - - two ounces.

Put it into one quart of spring water. Boil it slowly, till reduced to a pint; give it in the morning milk-warm.

If you give the balls, give them every other day; if the liquorice, every morning. Neither the balls nor drinks will hinder the horse from business.

I have not troubled my readers with a great variety of prescriptions for this disorder, having by this method never failed performing a perfect cure, if applied to in time.

POLL-EVIL

POLL-EVIL.

IS frequently occasioned by blows, sometimes by horses rearing up in low buildings and striking their heads against beams, &c. and often by wearing heavy cart-bridles in wet weather, which fret and sometimes cause an inflammation upon the poll just behind the ears; and if proper care is not immediately taken to repell it, an abscess is soon formed in the sinuses between the bones and the vertebrae of the neck, and when of long standing is cured with great difficulty.

CURE.

Bleed; and if the swelling was occasioned by the fretting of the cart-bridle, bathe it twice a day with two parts of hot crab vinegar and one of brandy, with a little salt dissolved in it, which will soon cure it, provided you have the bridle made more easy: but if you have reason to apprehend it arose from a blow or bruise and the swelling increases, bleed again, and give two or three cooling purges: then foment the part with wormwood, mallows, camomile, and

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and rosemary boiled in lie. Wring the flannels, and apply them hot upon the part twice a day, and take strong opodeldoc or STERK, which is the best, and rub it in well with the hand two or three times a day. Sometimes a rowel in the breast is necessary. If in three or four days after you have given the physic, and made use of these applications, the swelling abates, and the poll gets cool, you may then conclude the danger over; but if on the contrary the part continues hot and the swelling increases, you may be assured there is matter formed; therefore all repellents must be left off, and emollient poultices made use of, in order to bring it forward as fast as possible. For which,

TAKE Milk, - - - - - two quarts;

Hog's lard, - - - - - one pound;

Horse-turpentine, - - - - - six ounces;

White lily-root or onions pounded, six ounces.

Boil the lily-root or onions in the milk, then add the turpentine and hog's lard, and thicken it with oatmeal sufficient to make it into a poultice. Renew it twice a day milk-warm, till the part is fit to be laid open. If the matter is formed on both sides the mane, it must be opened on both.

Take

Take care to avoid the ligament, and search the wounds to the bottom with a probe, that you leave no cavity unopened. Cut out all the callous and fungous flesh you find, and make your incisions downwards, that the matter may flow away more easily. Then apply the dressing directed for a fistula. For which, See *FISTULA*.

PRICK IN THE FOOT

PRICK IN THE FOOT.

THIS accident most frequently happens from blacksmiths' not taking proper care in driving the nails, though not always; for sometimes the nail splits in driving, and the one part comes through the horn in its proper place, and the other turns inwards under the hard sole into the fleshy one, or into a vein, and sometimes the horse picks up a nail himself in travelling. The cure is the same, be it which way it will.

CURE.

When the lameness is first discovered, the foot should be examined, whether there is a nail picked up either in the frog or sole; if in neither, take the hammer and give a gentle stroke upon each nail. When you strike the nail that pricks him he will flinch. That nail should be immediately taken out, and examined whether any part of it is left behind in the foot, or not. The shoe should then be taken off, and the foot pared down to the bottom of the injured part. If there is matter
formed

formed between the hard and fleshy sole, the hard sole must be taken off as far as the matter is got under. Dress the wound with pledgets dipt in

Black basilicon, - - - - - two ounces,

Spirit of turpentine, - - - - half an ounce,

made warm. Lay dry hurds over it and tack the shoe on. If the wound is trifling, one or two dressings will be sufficient. But if it is left till it breaks out on the top of the foot between the hair and hoof, the bottom part must be dressed every day with the above dressing, and the top twice a day with tincture of myrrh and aloes or FRIER'S balsam till well.

QUITTOR

QUITTOR.

THIS is an ulcer on the coronet between the hair and hoof, and more frequently happens to cart than saddle horses, from their being generally turned loose together and treading upon each other in the stable; or bruised by working in severe frosty weather, upon rough lands and bad roads. The grease will sometimes produce it, when either neglected or injudiciously treated, till the heels are almost rotten, and the hind part of the coronet putrefied, which occasions a weeping of thin matter. The master imagines it is nothing more than the grease, and that it will go well of itself, when the horse is turned to grass; but is soon convinced to the contrary, by its breaking out an inch farther forwards, and so on, if not timely prevented, till it gets quite round the foot. The hunter, road, and coach-horse sometimes meet with this misfortune from stubs and bruises, and I firmly believe that the common method of treating these wounds occasions the death or ruin of more horses than any other

other external wound the horse is liable to.

CURE.

If the quittor proceeds from the grease, that must first be cured before you attempt the quittor. If from blows or bruises, when you first perceive it breaking out, search the wound with a probe to the bottom, then take equal quantities of black soap and common salt, mixed together with a spatula or knife. Fill the wound full with it. Then lay a thick plaster of the same spread upon hurds all over the injured part: renew it night and morning. In two or three days, if not an old affair, this dressing will separate the bruised flesh from the sound, and bring out the core; then dress the wound twice a day with ægyptiacum; or,

TAKE *Armenian bole*, - - - - - one ounce;

Verdegris, - - - - - one ounce;

Alum, - - - - - one ounce;

Honey, - - - - - two ounces,

boiled in three pints of crab-vinegar, till reduced to a quart. Dip a little lint or fine hurds in this sharp water and fill the wound; washing all round the part with the same every night and morning. When the quittor is of long standing, and has been

been tampered with by an unskilful practitioner, cast the horse, and when tied fast, take a piece of small cord or whip-cord, and bind it round the fetlock several times as hard as you can, to stop the blood that you may see where to cut. Cut away all the false flesh to the bottom, and dress the wound three or four times with basilicon and a little oil of turpentine made hot, and afterwards with the sharp water twice a day; but if you think you are not a sufficient master of the knife, take a hot iron something larger than a goose quill and burn three or four holes, or more as the case requires, half an inch deep. Fill the holes full of corrosive mercury sublimate. Take care you do not fire too deep, for the mercury will bring out a core a quarter of an inch deeper than you put it in: in five or six days the core will come out. Take care you take it entirely out; then dress the wound with the sharp water, as before directed, twice a day. In three or four days, turn the horse to walk about, which will help greatly to forward the cure. This is a certain method of curing a quittor; but I prefer the knife to the mercury, because it leaves less blemish. Most of the writers on this subject allow a quittor to be
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QUITTOR.

an ulcer, and yet advise camphorated spirit of wine, and opodeldoc, which can be of very little service.

A late great writer says, that basilicon, turpentine and precipitate will perform the cure; but I am certain he might dress it all the days of his, or at least the horse's life, and never cure it.

RHEUMATISM.

RHEUMATISM.

THIS proceeds from taking cold after violent exercise, or riding through rivers, or into ponds, when the horse is hot, and not taking proper care of him afterwards. A few years ago, it was a common practice with innkeepers, who kept chaise-horses, when they came off a journey in a profuse sweat, immediately to mop them all over with cold water, and let them stand half an hour out in the yard to dry, imagining there was no danger of catching cold, because the sun shone. From this cruel treatment, or whatever else suddenly checks the perspiration, proceeds this complaint. Many farriers when they cannot find out where the lameness is (for it is sometimes a difficult matter for an able judge to discover it) directly say, it is a strain in the coffin-bone or the whirl-bone; for there are sometimes strains in those joints, that are not visible; but if they knew how subject horses are to this complaint, they would not so often deceive themselves or their employer. As to the cure, I have tried every method the best of writers have prescribed, to little or no purpose. I will however give the method of treatment I have ever found of any service.

TAKE

TAKE *French brandy or spirit of wine*, one quart;
Castile soap, - - - - - two ounces;
Spirit of turpentine, - - - - - four ounces;
Camphor, - - - - - one ounce.

Let the soap and Camphor be infused in the brandy or spirit of wine, near a gentle fire, twenty-four hours before you use it. Bathe the part affected twice a day with this opodeldoc. Then take flour of brimstone, four ounces: boil it about ten minutes in two quarts of sweet milk: put into it half a pint of small beer, which will turn it immediately. Strain off the whey, and give it milk-warm. Repeat this six or seven successive mornings on an empty stomach. Leave off both medicine and application for a week, then repeat them, if occasion require. Give the horse plenty of mashes and dry corn, and clothe him very warm; with little and gentle exercise. In the summer time and warm weather, turn him out to grass, but in winter, by no means turn him out. I have by this method relieved many young horses, but whether the good effect was produced by my medicine or good keep, warm clothing, and rest, I will not pretend to determine.

RING-BONE.

RING-BONE.

IS a callous substance growing on the pastern-joints, generally only half way round the forepart, though sometimes quite round, and is chiefly occasioned by strains, when colts are first taken in hand, and from bruises on that part. Colts will often put them out themselves before they are haltered.

CURE.

When the swelling can be moved with the finger and thumb, as if it only grew to the skin, it may easily be removed by

Black soap, - - - - - *two ounces,*

Quick lime, - - - - - *one ounce,*

pounded very fine and mixed with a spatula as an ointment. Clip the hair off close, and put on a plaster spread on hards the size of the substance. Bind it on fast with a bandage so that it may not sink down, and let it stay on twenty-four hours. If the part is cracked, as if burnt with a hot iron, it is sufficient

sufficient, if not repeat it till it is; for you must observe, what will crack the skin of one horse, will have little effect upon another's; the cart requiring a stronger application than the running horse. The requisite alteration is made by increasing or diminishing the quantity of lime. This plaster will raise an eschar, which you must take off, and anoint the part with ægyptiacum. The skin will grow again as smooth as before. Or,

TAKE Spirit of turpentine, - one ounce;
 Spirit of wine, - - - - - one ounce;
 Oil of origanum, - - - - - half an ounce;
 Oil of vitriol, - - - - - two drams; mix.

Shake the bottle when used. Clip off the hair, as before directed, and rub in some of these oils every other day, till the part begins to crack. Take particular care to hold some hurds or wool under the part affected, so that none may run down below it. When the part begins to crack, leave off these oils, and anoint with neat's foot-oil.

Be particularly cautious not to continue the oils longer than when you first observe it begin to crack; otherwise they are of so strong a quality, that they will do great mischief. When a ring-bone appears
 upon

upon an old or middle-aged horse, and is situated on the coffin-joint, and immoveable, as if grown to the bones; it proceeds from a wrench in the coffin-joint, and is incurable, though it may be relieved by blistering and firing, so far as to make him useful: for which purpose take the following blister:

Yellow basilicon, - - - - - two ounces;

Spanish-flies, - - - - - four drams;

Corrosive mercury sublimate, - one dram;

Oil of origanum, - - - - - two drams;

Spirit of turpentine, - - - - one ounce,

made into an ointment; apply it spread on a piece of leather or hurds. Make it fast that it cannot slip off, and repeat it as occasion require. Then give the fire, making the lines only half an inch apart. Take great care the iron does not touch the coronet. Lastly, lay on any common charge and turn the horse to grass for a month or two. I would not advise any man to attempt firing unless he is very well skilled in the business.

RUPTURES.

RUPTURES.

COLTS are often foaled with this complaint in the scrotum, or cod, though more frequently in the navel. To attempt to cure it, when natural, is useless; because you cannot keep any truss upon the scrotum, or bandage on the naval, so as to be of any service. Nature therefore must perform the cure, which it always does when in the navel, though sometimes not till the colt is six or seven months' old. When horses get ruptures by accidents, such as by being flaked, or from the kick of another horse in the flank, where the rim of the belly is very thin, and the membrane, though not the outward skin, being broken, the caul and small guts come down in a tumour as big as a man's fist, and sometimes as big as an half peck measure; you must then have recourse to proper applications and management. When it happens in the cod, the cure is uncertain, though the horse may be useful many years; but when in the flank, it may be always cured by the following method.

CURE.

CURE.

Bleed according to the condition of the horse, then anoint the part four or five times, with equal quantities of marsh mallows and nerve ointments, mixed, to allay the inflammation. Put him into a stall where he may not be disturbed suddenly. Put up the bowels with your hand two or three times a day, which will be of great service, though they will soon come down again, yet it will forward the cure greatly. Bathe the part twice a day with equal quantities of brandy and train-oil mixed together and made warm. If the malady is in the flank, a bandage may be put round, over the part, which will be of some service. Let his food be scalded bran, or boiled barley, and sometimes dry oats. Give very little hay, and not too much water at a time, in order to keep the bowels as empty as possible. He must by no means be taken out of the stall, during the cure, which will not be more than nine days or a fortnight, if in the flank, but if in the cod, it is very seldom cured at all.

SAND-CRACK.

SAND-CRACK.

WHAT is usually called a sand-crack is a cleft or crack on the forepart of the hoof, on the fore foot, and seldom, though sometimes, on the hind one. It is occasioned by colts stamping their feet upon the hard ground, before they are shod, in the summer-time, when the flies tease them, which splits the hoof, and if not timely prevented, runs quite up to the coronet; dirt or sand then gets in under the hoof, and lames them.

CURE.

When it is first observed that a colt has cracked or split his hoof, let him be haltered, in order to make him gentle, so that he can be shod; then pare down the hoof, as far as is necessary and put on a round light barred-shoe, nailed round the toe, which will prevent the hoof from splitting farther. In a short time, the cleft will grow out; but it will be proper to keep the shoe on a month or two longer, to prevent its cracking again. When this happens to

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an old or middle-aged horse, from that silly custom of taking off the shoes, when turned to grass in the summer, without considering that their feet are much more brittle than those of colts; the hoof in this case must be rasped down as thin as possible; then with a drawer, take out the crack from top to bottom. Dress the wound three or four days with an ointment, of which two parts are basilicon, and one horse-turpentine; made warm and bound on with a proper bandage. Then dress it twice a day with tincture of myrrh and aloes. If any fungous flesh arise, rub the wound with a vitriol stone, and lay on a little dry lint. When the wound is healed, take a piece of strong facking, made exactly to fit the hoof, and lace it up the hind part, from the bottom of the foot, fastening it round the fetlock to keep the dirt or sand from it. Put on a round shoe, nailing the facking under it. Lay on a pledget of currier's dubbing, and lace up the boot. Turn the horse to grass, and renew the dubbing every third or fourth day, which will cause the hoof to grow much faster than it otherwise would.

SCRATCHES.

SCRATCHES.

A Humour settled in the heels, most frequently on the hind legs, though sometimes on all four, and is attended with great heat and itching, causing the horse to stamp often, and sometimes gnaw it with his teeth till quite raw. It is known by large dry scabs growing upon and above the fetlock joints, sometimes in straight lines, half way up the shank bone; but as it is concomitant with, and should be treated in the same manner as the grease—*See that DISORDER.*

SELLANDERS.

THE only difference between this complaint and the mallenders is in the situation; the mallenders being upon the joints on the inside of the knees, and the sellanders on the inside of the hocks.

For the cure—*See MALLENDERS.*

SIT-FAST.

SIT-FAST.

A Sit-fast is occasioned by repeated bruises from the saddle, and is situated on the ribs about eight or ten inches below the loins, and if timely application is not made the skin turns horny, and is then difficult to cure, if the horse is obliged to work.

CURE.

Bathe the swelling with **Steele's opodeldoc** twice a day; or,

TAKE *Crab-vinegar,* - - - - *half a pint;*

Spirit of wine, - - - - *two ounces;*

Extract of lead, - - - - *one ounce.*

Mix, and rub in part of the mixture twice a day. If in five or six days the swelling abates, there will be no occasion for any other application, but if it increases, and there is matter forming, apply an emollient poultice till it is fit to open. If the matter flows out in a circular manner leaving the skin fast in the middle, cut it entirely out with a sharp instrument, leaving not the least bit behind, and dress the wound with the digestive ointment ordered for green wounds, mentioned under blows and bruises.

SPAVINS.

A Bone-spavin is an excrescence growing either on the joint on the inside of the hock, or just below it, and is occasioned by riding colts when too young, or laying too heavy burdens on them. Strains and bruises will produce this sort of spavins, and they are very often inherited from the sire or dam. I have seen colts put out spavins when but one year old, and from that to three or four, though never haltered or geared, and having been particularly careful in observing whether the sire or dam had been affected with the like, have proved that they were; and I really believe that two spavins in three are produced that way. I would therefore advise every gentleman to be particularly careful, that the horses he breeds from, have no spavins.

CURE.

First shave the hair off the part; then take two parts of black soap, and one of quick lime: pound the lime as fine as possible, then mix it cold with a spatula, and lay on a plaster spread upon a piece of leather

leather or hurds, exactly the size of the excrescence, and bind it on with a bandage, so that it cannot slip down. Let it stay on eight and forty hours. This will cause an eschar, if the lime be strong enough. You may make it stronger or weaker, by adding to, or diminishing the quantity of lime, the lime being stronger in some places than others. When the eschar is made, leave off the plaster, and rub on a little neat's foot-oil or hog's lard. When the part is smooth again, repeat the plaster, if you see occasion. This will cure a bone-spavin upon colts.

Middle-aged and old horses often put out these excrescences, and frequently on the middle of the joints. In this case, the horse will go lame two or three months before the spavin appears, which may be known by a stiffness in the hock, though, after he has been ridden three or four miles, he will go tolerably upright. This case can never be absolutely cured, but may be stopt so as to make him useful for the plough or cart, though not for business that requires speed. If it is situated below the joints it may be cured, and the other stopt by the following method. With a blood-stick, or any smooth stick,

rub

rub and bruise the part till it feels a little soft to the finger. Then bathe the part with hot crab-vinegar, and lay on the following blister :

TAKE *Oil of bays*, - - - two ounces ;

Spanish-flies, - - - - - three drams ;

Mercury, - - - - - one dram ;

Oil of origanum, - - - - two drams.

Bind it fast on with a bandage, and tie the horse so that he cannot bite it off. Examine it in twenty-four hours. If the blister is risen sufficiently, take it off, and anoint the part with a little common oil. Repeat the blister every three or four days, till the substance is reduced ; then heal the wound with ægyptiacum, and turn the horse to grass for a month.

BOG-SPAVINS.

BOG-SPAVINS.

THESE are swellings on the inside of the hock, one in the hollow part, and another in the middle. When they appear on middle-aged horses, they are occasioned by strains or bruises; they frequently appear on young colts that have never been lamed or hurt, and are then I believe inherited from the sire or dam. As to a blood-spavin, there is no such thing, for I have opened a great number, and have always found the same kind of fluid in them, resembling linseed oil in colour, but rather thinner, and is the matter, that lubricates the joint, formed into a cyst under the membrane that covers the joint.

CURE.

When the swellings are first perceived,

TAKE *Crab-vinegar*, - - - - - *one gallon;*

Oak-bark, - - - - - *six ounces;*

Alum and bole-armoniac, of each, three ounces.

Boil

Boil these a quarter of an hour, and foment the part twice a day, binding upon it a compress of flannel wetted with the same warm liquor.

If this should not succeed in about a fortnight,

TAKE *Spirit of wine*, - - - *four ounces*;

Spirit of turpentine, - - - *two ounces*;

Oil of origanum, - - - - - *one ounce*;

Spirit of vitriol, - - - - - *two drams*.

Rub this mixture on the part once a day, till the skin begins to feel rough, then leave it off till it gets smooth again. Repeat the application if you still find it necessary keeping on a dry bandage. This generally performs a cure on young colts in a month, but to old horses this nor any other outward application will be of service, till the part is laid open. If the vein runs over the swelling, which it always does when situated in the hollow part of the hock, it must be taken up above and below the swelling. Then pierce the lower part of the cyst with a lancet, which is much better than a hot iron, the iron causing a greater inflammation than the lancet. But as some inflammation always arises after the incision is made, immediately apply an emollient poultice, and foment the hock twice the next,
and

and every day till the inflammation has subsided, laying on the poultice afterwards. Then dress the wound with black basilicon and a little oil of turpentine melted together, with small tents. When it is healed, lay on the charge advised under cricked backs, and turn the horse out three or four months to rest.

SPLENTS:

SPLENTS.

THESE are excrescences growing on the fore leg on the shank-bone, most commonly on the inside, but sometimes on both sides, and generally proceed from bruises, when they are not hereditary. When they grow on the inside of the shank-bone, and do not effect the sinews, they are of very little consequence, though they are certainly blemishes, but when they grow on the back part of the bone, and under the sinews, they injure the tendons, and soon occasion lameness.

CURE.

When a splent first makes its appearance on a colt, if not situated under the tendons, take a smooth stick, and bruise it, then rub in a little oil of origanum on the part, three or four times every other day, which will soon cause the substance to disappear, and you will see no more of it. But when a splent is grown to a large size on an old or middle-aged horse, and its situation is such as to effect the

back finews, take as large a piece of elecampane-root as you can procure, and make it exactly the length of the splent. Roll it up in wet brown paper once or twice doubled. Lay it on hot wood-embers, and cover it over with the same. Let it roast till quite soft; then slit it down the middle, and put it on the part as hot as you can, without scalding. Bind it on with a proper bandage, so that it cannot slip down. Let it stay on twenty-four hours, then repeat it. Two dressings seldom fail curing it; but if it is large, and of long standing, it will require to be repeated a fourth or fifth time, which never fails. Observe to put it on quite hot, otherwise it will take no effect; and if you happen to put it on so hot as to bring the hair off, it is of no consequence, for it will grow again as smooth as ever. When it grows on the bone, without effecting the tendons, and you wish to cure it without much trouble, regardless of leaving an eschar or bald place,

TAKE *Spirit of turpentine*, - half an ounce;

Oil of vitriol, - - - - - two drams;

Oil of origanum, - - - - - two drams;

Spirit of wine, - - - - - one ounce;

Common oil, - - - - - four drams.

Rub

Rub or bruise the part as before directed, then rub in a little of the above mixture every other day, shaking the bottle when used. Take particular care that none runs off the splent, for wherever it does, it will raise an eschar, and make the blemish larger than necessary. As soon as the part begins to get rough and crack, which will be in three or four times dressing, discontinue the application, and rub in a little hog's lard or neat's foot-oil. If the scab comes off, which is sometimes the case; heal the wound with starch wetted with water till it has nearly the thickness of treacle. This will heal any wound that has had rather too powerful an application of hot oils, or mercurial blisters, the effects of which are sometimes difficultly removed. Either of the above methods is a quicker and better cure for splents, than the blistering or firing, now so much practised.

STAGGERS.

STAGGERS.

THIS disorder is common, and often too fatal to horses: it sometimes sweeps away whole teams like a plague, the owners not being able to procure the least assistance. It has always been esteemed contagious or catching, and is supposed to be an inflammation in the brain, attended with a violent fever, madness, &c. I for a long time could not believe it to be contagious, though frequent instances have since induced me to alter my opinion. My reason for such a presumption was this: After having taken the greatest pains to dissect the different parts of the horse, I found the liver only diseased, namely, the large duct or pipe that leads from the liver and empties the bile or gall into the bowel or gut, about ten inches below the stomach. I always found this pipe obstructed or stopped up about two inches from its opening into the bowel, by a thick viscous substance, which totally prevented the

egress of the bile from the liver to the gut. I say, I have always found this to be uniformly the case, in more than forty horses I have opened, which died of this disease. Upon introducing a probe or skewer into the pipe, I broke through the viscous obstruction, and immediately the bile came through the natural passage. I have also slit the pipe open, and taken out the obstructing substance, tough and glutinous, which stopt the passage as effectually as a cork. This obstruction produced inflammation, which brought on all the symptoms peculiar to the staggers, as phrensy, convulsions, &c. occasioned by the extreme pain the animal suffered. When I found this case to be universally the same in every instance, I was led to believe this obstruction proceeded from bad food or mismanagement. But as I have known instances where horses have caught this disorder that have not been in the infectious stable many minutes, I must rather look upon this as a symptom only or secondary cause, that invariably attends or produces this disorder. The hint or knowledge of such circumstances may lead to a more minute enquiry into the primary causes of them. It is sufficient for me to say that by strictly adhering to the following rules, I have

I have saved many hundreds of horses, in the different stages of the staggers. Matters of fact are obstinate things, not easily controverted, for the truth of which, I appeal to many Gentlemen, Farmers, &c. in the counties of Hereford, Gloucester, and Worcester; and particularly to those in my own neighbourhood, whose horses I have attended in this disorder. The very great success I have met with in this complaint seems greatly to have contributed to induce the Gentlemen of those counties to propose my publishing this treatise on Farriery; as it was of no small estimation, in their opinion, to be able to counteract this dreadful disease.

SIGNS.

In the first stage of this disorder, a dimness of the eyes, and hanging down the head in the manger as if sleeping; the horse often lies down, but for a short time, and when walking appears weak and feeble; and if relief is not immediately given, gets blind and frantic, thrusting his head with all his force against the rack or manger, wall, or any other place he can come at, and if touched about the head, strikes with his fore feet, gnawing the walls as if mad. I have known horses seized with this disorder
when

when at grafs, that could never be caught, running through or over hedges and ditches, till they have run into some hollow road or quarry, and been killed by their own violence.

CURE.

Immediately take away three or four quarts of blood, and as most horses' stomachs in this disorder are greatly overloaded with indigested food, and also the bowels with ordure, the next thing must be to procure a passage; to obtain which, give immediately the following purge and clyster. For the purge,

TAKE *Barbadoes-aloes*, - - - - - one ounce;

Scammony and jalap, of each, - - two drams;

Turmeric and Castile-soap, of each, one ounce;

Syrup of buckthorn, - - - - - one ounce;

Oil of juniper, - - - - - fifty drops.

Thoroughly mix these ingredients in one pint and half of small beer; for no horse can have a ball given him in this disorder, without the person's being in great danger, who attempts to give it. For the clyster, which should be given as soon as it can be procured,

TAKE *Jalap*, - - - - - one ounce;

Treacle, - - - - - half a pound;

Salt,

Salt, - - - - - *two ounces;*

Hog's lard, - - - - - *four ounces;*

Mix these ingredients in two quarts of warm water, and inject the clyster with a long pipe and bladder, repeating it in about six hours. In two hours after the purge, give half a pail of warm water; if he will not drink it, drench him with three or four quarts of thin water gruel; repeat it in three hours. Let him try to walk, about quarter of a mile, every hour till the phyfic works. Twelve hours after the phyfic begins to work,

TAKE *Asafætida,* - - - - *half an ounce;*

Turmeric, - - - - - *one ounce and half;*

Castile-soap, - - - - - *one ounce;*

Oil of anise-seeds, - - - - *forty drops,*

made into a ball with treacle. If by this time the horse is quiet, give it in a ball; if not, in a pint of warm beer or water. If the bad symptoms continue, bleed again, but in less quantity than before, and in twelve or fourteen hours repeat the last mentioned prescription. But if he gets more quiet, and begins to pick a little food, in the space of twenty-four hours, and from that to eight and forty, give two ounces of nitre in his water every day, one ounce,

two or three hours after water in the morning, and the other at night. If he will not drink it, dissolve it in a quart of warm water and drench him. Let his food be mashees, sometimes changing them for dry corn and sweet hay. Give moderate exercise, and let him be well clothed and kept warm. Lastly, give two or three mild purges to carry off the remains of the disorder. The old practise of roweling in the forehead, and cramming the ears with herbs, &c. does more harm than good. These medicines will infallibly cure this dreadful disorder, provided you can get a passage through the bowels; if not, neither these nor any others will be of any service. As soon as this disorder makes its appearance in a stable where more horses are kept, let them every one be immediately bled, and the next morning give the mild purge No. 3. When that is worked off, give the ball last prescribed. Give three of these to each horse, resting three days between each dose. Give neither meat nor water for two hours after the ball or drench. While they are taking these medicines, warm water is not required. They may be worked every day under the inspection of a careful person. Lastly, clean the stable, rack, and manger well,

well, and take crab-vinegar or strong sourings, or for want of either strong ash-lye, and boil in it a sufficient quantity of wormwood, rue, and favin, with which the rack and manger, &c. must be well scoured. By this method I have prevented many hundreds from catching this disorder, though I must confess that some have been seized with it when under my care, but so slightly, that they have soon been cured by strictly adhering to the above rules.

STRAINS.

STRAINS

OF THE

MUSCLES OR TENDONS.

THESE are accidents which frequently happen to horses of every description, and are occasioned to the race-horse by running a heat when the ground is wet and slippery, by a sudden slip of a foot, and sometimes by putting his foot upon a loose stone, when at full speed, by which means the tendons, in whatever part it happens, are overstretched and relaxed, so that he is said by the jockies to be broke down. To the hunter they are occasioned by being forced over very high leaps, and alighting on turnpike roads, or other hard ground, and by a slip in a frosty morning, or being hung in a gate or stile, or by treading on a loose stone when galloping. To the road horse, either by slipping on ice, or by travelling bad roads in clayey countries, where they frequently hang the hind shoe in the fore one; by carrying heavy burdens up and down steep hills, and very often a merciless master upon that

that burden. If the horse then happens to slip with his foot, it is sure to cause a violent strain. Cart horses meet with this accident by being drawn in frosty weather, on rough grounds, or by whatever else may cause a sudden slip. Colts are very seldom subject to these accidents before they are broke or geared. There are also strains in the ligaments, which will be treated of farther on.

CURE.

There is no great difficulty in finding out where the lameness lies, in this case, for the part generally swells so as to be visible; if it does not, it is of little consequence, and two or three days rest will perform the cure without any application. But if the part is much swoln, and an inflammation arises, bleed according to the size and condition, (if but little swoln bleeding is unnecessary) and if on a part where you can keep it on apply the following poultice:

TAKE Strong beer grounds, - two quarts;
 Crab or any strong vinegar, - two quarts;
 Sal armoniac, - - - - - two ounces;
 Hog's lard or common oil, - - four ounces,
 boiled together and thickened with pollard into the
 consistence

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consistence of a poultice. Slip on an old stocking; tie it below the part, then fill it all round the leg, and tie it above: renew it night and morning till the inflammation is removed. Then take the following embrocation from Dr. BRACKEN, which is a good one:

Spirit of wine, - - - - - two ounces;

Spirit of Turpentine, - - one ounce;

Camphor, - - - - - half an ounce, mixed.

Rub it well into the part with your hand once a day, and lead the horse about a few minutes till the heat is gone off. This should not be used more than two or three times, for if it is, it will crack the skin and bring the hair off. Keep the part swathed with a bandage dipt in the following mixture:

TAKE *Crab-vinegar, - - - - - one quart;*

Extract of lead, - - - - - one ounce;

Sugar of lead, - - - - - half an ounce,

made warm when used. Let a dry swathe made with flannel be rolled over the wet one, but by no means too tight, as it will make the part swell. If it is a fine legged horse, and the master does not regard the expence, rub in a bottle of STEER'S opodeldoc

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opodeldoc every day, or as much as the part will admit; or take the following mixture, which is a very good one, and should be kept in all stables, and will cure any slight strain or bruise without any other application :

Strong spirit of wine, (or if that cannot be had)

French brandy, - - - - - one quart;

Camphor - - - - - one ounce and half;

Castile-soap, - - - - - three ounces.

Put these together into a bottle. Set them near a gentle fire to be kept warm twenty-four hours before application. Rub in part of this mixture twice a day, keeping the part swathed as before directed. When strains happen on the shoulder or stiffl, where a poultice cannot be kept on, apply fomentations instead, made by boiling together in spring-water, camomile, rosemary, wormwood, or any other warm herbs. Foment with hot flannels till the swelling is reduced, then make use of either of the above applications, but by no means put a rowel in the point of the shoulder as some have advised. For a strain in the back, commonly called a cricked back, bleed immediately; then get the blood of a fat sheep, and keep it covered up warm by a fire, while

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while the skin is being stript off; then rub the blood on the loins, and put the skin on with the fleshy side undermost, as warm as possible. After it has remained on the injured part till the wool begins to come off with the touch of the finger, take it off, and apply the remedies before recommended, keeping the part very warm with cloths. Let the patient stand in a stable where he may not be disturbed by other horses, or by any other means, for three weeks or a month, always carrying his water to him; then put a charge on his back, and turn him to grafs; and indeed, every horse that has had a bad strain in any part, should have a charge put on before he goes to grafs, to keep the part warm.

THE ligaments which connect and hold together the joints and bones, are often strained by the limb being hung in some place or other, or by a fall or sudden jerk which overstretches them. When a horse is strained in a ligament, it is not an easy matter to ascertain the true seat of the complaint, because the part affected seldom or never swells; and although the horse appears very lame, he will not flinch when pinched hard. The reason is, because

because the ligament lies in the middle of the joint, and cannot be felt or pressed with the finger; therefore one will say, it is in one joint, and another person in another, without knowing any method of finding out the real situation. I will here give my readers what appears to me to be the best practical method, though never before published.

To examine the shoulder, take hold of the horse's leg, and pull it hard towards his nose; if it is there, he will immediately flinch and drag back, and when walking, will throw his leg round in a circular manner, nor can he bear to be turned short on the lame side without halting much. If you suspect the injury to be in the hip joint, commonly called the whirl-bone, you must stand on the opposite side, taking hold of the lame leg and give it a very sudden and sharp pull towards the other hind leg. This will try that joint more than any other method; the success of which you will perceive by his holding his leg up very high, and very seldom touching the ground with it for some time, if the complaint lies in this joint; and when he walks, he will put his foot quite flat on the ground and seem to drag his leg after him. It is known in the fistle-joint by
his

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his not bending it, and treading, when walking, entirely on his toe. When in either of the knees or hocks it is visible from his never bending either of those joints, when walking or forced to trot. To try the fetlock, take hold with one hand just above the joint, and with the other just below, and gently wring it: if it is there, he will flinch much. The same method must be observed in trying the pastern or coffin-joint, namely, by gently wringing the hoof.

CURE.

Let the part affected be well bathed twice a day with the following embrocation:

Dissolve four ounces of salt-petre in one quart of crab-vinegar, then add

Camphor, - - - - - two ounces;

Spirit of turpentine, - - four ounces;

Spirit of wine, - - - - - six ounces.

Shake the bottle when used, and let a bandage be applied, where the part will admit of it. In nine days or a fortnight put on a charge made thus:

Common pitch, - - - - half a pound;

Burgundy pitch, - - - a quarter of a pound;

Resin, - - - - - a quarter of a pound;

Hog's lard, - - - - - two ounces;

melted

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melted together, and put on warm with flocks, or the stuffing of an old saddle: then turn the horse to grafs. The charge will both act as a flight bandage, and keep the part warm.

I have not here recommended a quantity of useless prescriptions, being very well convinced that the greatest part of the cure is performed by proper rest, which ought to be four or five months at least, if the strain was violent; nor is blistering or firing of any use in this case, but will on the contrary blemish the horse.

STRANGLES,

STRANGLES.

THIS is a distemper that all horses are subject to, and one that most horses have before they are six years old. It proceeds sometimes from catching cold, while being broken, or handled for the gears. At other times there is no accounting for it, colts frequently having it when at grass and in good keep, and having run with no others. It is also infectious; for if you put a horse with this distemper among others that have not had it, it is ten to one but they will all have it.

SIGNS.

A very painful cough; the horse is feverish, and when the distemper is violent, has almost a total loss of appetite; has a craving after water, and when offered it, can scarcely swallow any, his throat being very sore, and a great part of it returns through his nose. His dung is hard, and his water generally white. He has a swelling under his jaws, sometimes in two or three different places; but it is a much
more

more favourable symptom when it settles in one. When colts have this distemper at grass, and it gathers and breaks, nature performs the cure, and they do very well; but this is not always the case, particularly with older horses.

CURE.

If the swelling arises in one or two places only, under the jaw, and becomes large, anoint the part with hog's lard, once or twice a day, till it breaks, or the part is fit to be laid open. Squeeze out the matter, and dress the wound with a doffel of hurds dipt in a little basilicon made warm, once a day for about a week, which will be sufficient. But if the horse has a violent fever, his throat very sore, and the swellings arise upon the glands under his ears in several places; keep him warm, and take blood away according to his size and condition, and give him two ounces of salt-petre every day dissolved in his water. If he will not drink it, dissolve the salt-petre in two quarts of water, and drench him, but with great care, lest his throat being very sore, it may be taken down the wrong way, and suffocate him. Apply a poultice over all the swellings made thus:

TAKE

TAKE *Hog's lard*, - - - - - *one pound*;
Horse-turpentine, - - - - - *four ounces*;
White lily root, if it can be had, or
Onions bruised to a pulp, - - - - - *half a pound*;
Milk, - - - - - *one pint*.

Boil the milk, then add the hog's lard, turpentine, and lily root, or onions, and thicken it to a poultice with bruised linseed or oatmeal. Apply this warm night and morning till the swelling breaks or is fit to be laid open. By no means open the part till it is quite ripe. Sometimes this disorder, besides invading the throat, gathers and breaks in different parts of the body, on the breast, ribs, or hips and other places; but those parts need not be poulticed, but when ripe, laid open and dressed as before directed. If these wounds keep running a thin matter for a fortnight or three weeks, and the horse discharges matter at the nose, take common oak-bark, grind it fine, and having sifted it through a fine sieve, give him two ounces every day, in bran and oats or anything he will eat it with, till the wounds are dried, and the running at the nose is abated. Then give two or three purges No. 2, to carry off the remains of the disease; for this disorder if not properly carried off by physic, leaves more ill consequences

consequences behind it than other; such as dry coughs, broken wind, consumption, glanders, &c. During his illness he should be kept warm, his head and throat clothed, his water a little warm, his food, mashees of bran and oats, sometimes dry oats alone, and often dry wheat, which will greatly enrich his blood and keep his body open. Give him sweet hay, and gentle exercise night and morning, if the weather is fair.

THE STRANGURY.

THE STRANGURY.

THIS disorder is a suppression of the urine, arising from wind or dung pressing on the neck of the bladder, but more frequently by an inflammation of that part, which may probably have been occasioned by riding too far without stopping. Some young horses indeed are apt to stale with less frequency than it is proper they should. Such should therefore during their journey be often taken on some straw in or near a stable where other horses have staled, in order to entice them to do it; which often prevents too long a retention, and this complaint.

SIGNS.

A frequent inclination to stale, standing straddling; sometimes a few drops of water come away, and sometimes none at all; the horse appears very full in the flanks, often drops down on his belly, and when the complaint is violent, sweats much on the scrotum and flanks.

Cure.

CURE.

Bleed in the first place, observing the size and condition; then let him be taked, that is, let a person oil or grease his hand and arm well, and putting them up his fundament bring away all the dung he finds there. If much be found, you may depend upon it the disorder was occasioned by the pressure of it. Give the following drink immediately afterwards:

TAKE Marsh-mallows, one large handful; the same of parsley roots, and two or three onions.

Bruise them all together, and boil them in three quarts of water, till reduced to three pints; then strain it off and dissolve in it

Castile-soap, two ounces;

Sal-prunel, one ounce;

Spirit of turpentine, one ounce;

Olive-oil, two ounces.

Give it milk-warm. This generally operates in about four hours; if it should not, repeat it, and give this purging clyster:

TAKE Barbadoes-aloes, - - - - - one ounce;

Jalap, - - - - - four drams;

Grains

Grains of paradise, finely pounded, - half an ounce;

Daffy's elixir, - - - - - one bottle,

put into two quarts of mallow-tea, or thin water gruel. Give it only milk-warm, and let it be thrown up with a bladder and pipe eighteen inches long, which is much better than a syringe. If the horse is large and you wish to make the drink stronger, add half an ounce of salt of tartar, and half an ounce of oil of amber. If after one or two of these drinks, the patient makes water freely, do not leave them off immediately, for fear of a relapse, which is generally the case, but give one half of the drink; the clyster need not be repeated. Let the horse be kept pretty warm, and walked about gently, or if convenient, be put into a large stable or bay of a barn well littered, where he may roll and tumble as he pleases, but by no means let him be trotted about for an hour or two, which is a common but erroneous practice.

STRING-HALT.

STRING-HALT.

THIS proceeds from blows on the muscles or tendons on or near the hocks, which sometimes cause a convulsive motion of them. If seated on the back sinews, the horse throws his leg outward, and if on the fore ones, catches it up towards his belly.

CURE.

When a string-halt is first perceived, let the part affected be well chafed, with a large cord, or which is preferable with a roll of hay rolled up tight, and drawn backwards and forwards till the part is warm, then rub in a bottle of STEER'S opodeldoc; repeat it once in three days; or take the following, which is much cheaper, and I think equally good: get a quart of clarified horse oil, that is fresh and good: rub or chafe the part as before directed, and rub in as much of the oil as you can, and repeat it every day; but if application is not made in time, before the tendons are contracted, a cure is very rarely performed.

SURBATE

SURBATE

IS not occasioned by bad shoeing, or travelling on hot sands, or from horses being suffered to go too long without shoes, as some have observed, but is caused in my opinion, by riding them very hard till in a violent perspiration, and then brought to a passage, and standing or walking on the cold wet sand, waiting for the boat. It is likewise occasioned by riding through rivers or brooks when hot, or from boys being intrusted to take them out, perhaps a mile or two from home, after riding hard, and turning them out, possibly in wet weather, into boggy or marshy lands, where they must stand almost, or quite over their hoofs in dirt and water, which causes a stagnation of the blood and juices in the extremities of the vessels, and consequently an inflammation in the feet.

SIGNS.

When the horse has this complaint, he walks very stiff with his feet, putting them very tenderly on the ground,

ground, the heel touching the ground before the toe, and in a few days' or a week's time, upon examining the heels, you will find the hard frog parting from the fleshy one, and a thin watry matter between them, and if immediate application is not made, it will soon get under the hard sole and entirely decay and rot it away.

Sometimes the matter between the hard and fleshy sole, and when the sole is taken out, will resemble scraped chalk; in this the sole grows round in the middle, and then the horse is said to be pummice-footed, and will ever after be tender and lame.

CURE.

Bleed; the quantity need not be mentioned, the reader being by this time well acquainted with it, as to size and condition, &c. Then give the following drink in order to sweat him:

Mithridate, - - - - - two ounces;

Camphor, - - - - - four drams;

Anise-seeds, - - - - - one ounce;

Diapente, - - - - - one ounce,

made into a ball with treacle, if the ball is too large, give it in two, and wash it down with a horn of warm beer. Two hours after give two quarts of strong treacle-poffet warm. Clothe him very

W

warm;

warm, let his food be warm mashes and warm water for several days. Let his feet be pared down as low as possible, and draw the soles very thin. Then let his feet be put into bags of poultices renewed night and morning, made thus:

Hog's grease, - - - - one pound;

Strong beer lees, - - - two quarts;

Horse-turpentine, - - - a quarter of a pound,

with bran enough to thicken the whole to a poultice. This need not be applied more than two or three days. This method generally performs a cure; but if the hard sole gets soft, and you find matter under it, it must then be taken out entirely, and well cleansed, and the bottoms of the feet covered with dry lint. Then take equal quantities of tar and fresh butter melted together, and dip into it pledgets of hurds and cover the lint. Tack on the shoe, putting in a bit of leather to keep it dry. Let it be so dressed every day. When the fleshy sole begins to look red, leave off the lint, and add a little bees-wax to the tar and butter, and dress with that only. When the hard sole is grown over let him be shod with round barred shoes to defend the young soles from bruises. The horse ought to have a month's rest or two, if convenient.

SURFEIT.

A Surfeit may arise from various causes, either from a horse's drinking too great a quantity of cold water, when in a violent perspiration, or from standing in the cold air, when he is hot. To cart horses it may be occasioned, where they are soiled in the stable in the summer time, by being brought in hot, and given too great a quantity of green vetches, or from having been ridden hard, and brought in sweating, having no person to clean and take care of them, and a miserably stingy master allowing little or no corn; or whatever else may cause a sudden check of the perspirable matter.

SIGNS.

The horse travels sluggishly; his eyes appear sunk, dull and heavy; he has a staring coat, and his hide bound as though it was stuck fast to his ribs; and when the malady is of long standing, a scabby eschar appears upon several parts of the body, particularly on the neck and flanks.

Cure.

CURE.

Bleed sparingly, for in this disorder, the patient is generally poor, therefore cannot be able to lose much blood. Give a mild purge or two, No. 2, working it off with the usual precaution; let him be well curried, his skin in this complaint being always full of scurf. Clothe him well, and if convenient, put him into a large stable, where he can walk about. Feed him with sweet hay, and give him a warm mash of scalded bran and oats every morning. In the middle of the day, and at night, give a feed of one quarter of a peck of oats, one of sweet bran, and half a quarter of ground linseed mixed together. For his water, let three or four pailsful be put into a large tub, to which put half a bushel of ground barley, stirring it two or three times a day. Put it in his stable that he may drink when he pleases; at first he will refuse it, but keep him without any other till he will drink it, and when once he has taken to it, he will refuse all other for that. Most horses will eat the barley; if so, renew it again; if not, throw it to the hogs, and put in fresh. In a fortnight, bleed and purge again, and if necessary, repeat it a third time. Let his exercise

exercife be gentle night and morning. If any feabs appear on the skin, anoint them with currier's dubbing, which will both fupple them and bring the hair on. By this method the whole mafs of blood will be enriched, and by ftrictly adhering to this mode of treatment, you will perform a cure fafer and fooner than by all the alteratives hitherto prefcribed. If this diforder happens in the fpring or fummer time, bleed and purge only once, as before directed, and turn the horfe into a piece of good rich grafs, which will cure him fooner than all the farriers in the kingdom: but when the horfe is taken from grafs, two or three dofes of phyfic fhould be given, before he is put to any labour.

TUMOURS

TUMOURS—See BLOWS and BRUISES.

VIVES.

THIS complaint is an inflammation on the glands of the neck and throat, which seldom comes to matter, and in young horses proceeds from colds; but when these swellings appear on old horses they denote signs of the glanders, or some internal decay, particularly if a swelling appears between the jaw-bones.

CURE.

When this disorder proceeds from colds, (which may be known by the horse's throat being sore) attended with a cough, and fever, bleed, and let the glands be well bathed with marsh-mallow, or any other cooling ointment. Keep his throat well clothed, and give him two ounces of salt-petre every day, and treat him in every respect as before advised for the strangles. But on the contrary, if he has neither a fever nor cough, his coat looks staring, and his eyes dull, you may conclude it is owing to some internal decay or disorder, most likely the glanders, as the above mentioned symptoms generally precede that disorder: If so, the sooner he is dispatched, the better for the owner.

WARBLES.

THESE are small tumours or swellings on the back, occasioned by the heat of the saddle in hot weather, or from the pannel being so often sweated as to become hard; which frets the back, and causes these tumours.

CURE.

TAKE *Spirit of wine, or best brandy, half a pint;*
Linseed-oil, - - - - - one pint: mix.

Bathe the parts affected twice a day, which will bring off the eschars or scabs. When that is affected, bathe it with crab-vinegar and salt. To a quart of vinegar put four ounces of salt, made warm when used, which will harden and heal the sores, and complete the cure, be it ever so bad, in a fortnight. The horse if possible should have rest during the cure, otherwise it will be much retarded.

WARTS.

WARTS.

THERE are only two sorts, the one small and rough, resembling those on a man's hand, growing on the nose only, and are often so thick that the nose is entirely covered with them, and are so troublesome to sucking colts that they can hardly suck their dams; and likewise to colts two or three years old, so that they cannot easily gather their food; but they seldom appear on horses after the age of two or three years. The cure is soon performed by the following method.

TAKE butter of antimony, and anoint them all over with a feather, till they are white, taking care that none gets on the inside the lips. In two or three days rub them off with your hand, touching them again, if they are not sufficiently removed. The second dressing never fails curing them.

The other sort is a large cancerous one, often bleeding when touched, and sometimes growing very large. Some tie silk or hair round them, to

eat

eat them off, but they always grow again. The best method is to cut them out, and sear the roots with a hot iron, which prevents their growing again; then anoint the part with a little marsh mallow-ointment or sweet oil. If they are situated on the joints or tendons, you must not fire too deep, for fear of injuring those, but slightly so as to stop the blood. When the eschar comes off, if you see any of the roots or fibres left undestroyed, touch them once in two or three days with butter of antimony, till they are all destroyed, and lastly heal the wound with tincture of myrrh and aloes.

WENS.

THESE are fleshy substances, growing gradually on any part of the body, sometimes to a large size, but not very often. Horses indeed are not very subject to them, nor are they painful or troublesome, except they grow on the glandulous parts or on the joints.

CURE.

When a wen is first perceived, it may be easily cured by the following method :

TAKE *Black soap*, - - - - - *four ounces ;*
Spirit of turpentine, - - - - - *one ounce ;*
Quick lime, as much as will make the whole
into an ointment.

Clip the hair off close, and lay on a plaster spread on hurds, exactly the size of the substance. Bind it on fast with a bandage, and renew it every three or four days, till the skin begins to crack : then leave it off, and rub on a little sweet oil or hog's lard,

lard, till the skin is smooth again. Renew the process if necessary, but the first generally cures it. If wens are large and of long standing, they must be cut away. There is no great difficulty or danger in performing the operation, except they grow on the glands of the neck and throat, where the cure, in my opinion, is impracticable. When you have cut away the substance, sear up the small veins, with a hot iron, and dress the wound with the common digestive, which you will find mentioned under wounds.

WIND-GALLS:

WIND-GALLS.

THESE are flatulent tumours situated just above the fetlock, between the finews and shank bone, and are sometimes as large as small eggs, occasioned for the most part by colts being broken too young, and being put to work before their finews have strength enough to bear the burthen. They are occasioned likewise by strains, or by running a severe race upon hard ground, &c. A great deal has been said on this subject, and various prescriptions given by most writers on farriery, to little or no purpose. I have tried all their prescriptions, and methods of blistering, firing, pricking and laying them open with a lancet; &c. with the greatest care and exactness, but without success. By laying them open, and rubbing them well three or four times a day, with a proper bandage, a great deal of care and rest, I have reduced them very much; but when the horse came to be put again to hard labour, they soon returned as large as ever. I shall not therefore

therefore trouble the reader with a variety of useleſs preſcriptions, but proceed immediately to the only method I ever found of the leaſt ſervice.

CURE.

If the horſe is young (for I am certain no application can be of ſervice to an old one), let the tumours be well rubbed three or four times a day (for if you will ſpare no pains, you may rub them till they diſappear), then apply a ſwathe dipped in warm crab-vinegar and ſalt, and bind it round tolerably tight. Let this be done for a week: then take oak bark, four pounds, and boil it one hour in fix gallons of wood-aſh lie, or crab-vinegar, where it can be afforded, then ſtrain it from the bark, and diſſolve in it one pound of allum, and two of quick lime. Let it be ſomented with this twice a day for a fortnight or three weeks. Make it warm every time you apply it, and put on the ſwathe or bandage as before directed; then let him be turned to graſs, or at leaſt not put to any hard labour for three months.

WORMS.

WORMS.

THERE are four sorts. I need not be very particular in describing the shape, and size of them, they being well-known to almost every country blacksmith. The bot very much resembles the insect called the glow-worm, in form and size, tho' different in colour, the bot being generally red. The next species is the blood or earth worm, being very small and short, the longest not exceeding half an inch, and not larger than a fine darning needle, and of a blood-red colour. The next is the snake-worm, so called, from its resembling that reptile in shape. This sort is from three to ten or twelve inches long, some of them as large in the middle as a man's little finger, and white. The last species is a small white worm about an inch long, with a sharp head and tail, and are called ascarides. I shall not trouble the reader with a long and confused account how they are bred, as some authors have done, finding fault with each other's opinion, and at the same time confessing that they know nothing at all about their real origin. Instead therefore of attempting an accurate account of that matter, I shall give a particular description of the principal places of their residence, discovered by

dissection and therefore proved by ocular demonstration. Many horses that I have supposed to have had bots or worms, and which must soon have died from other maladies, I have caused to be stuck and bled to death, and opened immediately, not waiting to take off the skin. This I mention, because some writers on farriery have positively affirmed that no worm can live in the stomach till after the horse is dead; which I deny, for I have opened the stomach or maw in less than ten minutes after the horse has been dead, where I have found numbers of bots and the little red worms, and the inner coats of the stomach eaten off in different places, as wide as a man's hand, which could not have been done in that time, and which must prove to every rational man, that that is their place of abode. The situation of the large white worm is in the great guts, from whence I have taken three or four pounds at one time, and a terrible species of vermin they are, and very difficultly destroyed. The ascarides are situated in the rectum or straight gut.

SIGNS.

When worms of any species are numerous, the horse looks poor and haggard, his eyes white, and his

his coat staring, nor will his food (keep him as well as you can) seem to do him any good. If they are bots, you may observe that the horse, after drinking cold water in the morning, stamps very much, and with such violence, as almost to break the pavement or pitching he stands on. If they are the long worms, he often rolls after water, as if he was griped, is sometimes convulsed, and has a short cough, as if he was, in the common expression, touched in the wind. Signs of the ascarides are rubbing the tail against a tree or wall, and stamping with his hind feet.

CURE.

If they are bots or blood worms, which indeed are companions, take one ounce of tobacco, and divide it into eight parts. Give one every night and morning after water in bran and oats; then increase the dose to a quarter of an ounce: continue this for a week or eight days. It may be supposed by some, that this is too great a quantity to give a horse at once; but if you begin with a little, you may teach a horse to eat tobacco, in the same proportion as the Turks chew opium. The tobacco will destroy numbers of them, and so intoxicate and poison the rest, that a mercurial purge or two, will sweep away and destroy them all. For the long worms,

TAKE

TAKE *Stale chamber-lie*, - - - two quarts;
Crab-winegar, - - - half a pint;
Salt, - - - four ounces.

Give this mixture to the horse three or four successive evenings after water. If they are the ascarides, take one ounce of tobacco, savin and rue, of each a small handful, boiled in four quarts of water till reduced to two. Then strain and give the decoction by clyster once a day. Two clysters will be sufficient. Immediately after you have given the above medicines, give for every sort of worms, one or two doses of the following mercurial purge, which will destroy the remainder:

TAKE *Barbadoes-aloes*, - - - one ounce;
Calomel, - - - two drams;
Scammony, - - - one dram;
Cream of tartar, - - - half an ounce;
Oil of anise-seeds, - - - forty drops,

made into a ball with syrup of buckthorn. You may either give this in a ball, or dissolved in a pint of warm small beer. If it is a fine delicate horse, this quantity is sufficient, but for a hunter or strong road horse, add another dram of calomel, and for a large cart horse two, and half a dram more of

scammony,

scammony, observing the rules for mercurial physic in the appendix. This is a safe and expeditious method of getting rid of this noxious species of vermin, and may be performed in a fortnight or three weeks at farthest, if proper attention is paid to the rules prescribed.

WOUNDS.

WOUNDS.

WHEN any part of the body is cut or torn, by some accident or other, the horse is said to be wounded. There are various kinds of wounds, differing much one from another with respect to situation, size, depth and form, according to the different accidents by which they were made; which it would be an endless task to give an account of. However they most frequently happen from horses' being staked when leaping in hunting, or breaking out of their pasture, from falls in frosty weather, and from be. forced on when tired and jaded, by an inhuman master, till they fall and cut their knees to pieces, and sometimes thro' the carelessness of servants, by running the stable-pitchfork into their limbs. With respect to farmers' horses in particular, it sometimes happens that by being frightened and running away with the plough and harrows, they turn them with the spikes upwards; when by being entangled with their gearing, they often tread on them, and are sometimes cast or thrown upon them, which

which occasions most terrible wounds. By such, and many other accidents, this noble animal gets wounded. I think it necessary, before I proceed to the cure, to give the reader four useful observations. The first is, never to forget a fomentation and poultice, when the wound is deep, or on some joint or tendon; which (according to the common expression) can do no harm, if they do no good, nor are they attended with much expence or trouble. The first thins the fluids, and quickens and promotes a free perspiration; while the latter by relaxing the vessels, relieves the obstruction, and promotes digestion. The next thing to observed is, not to be too free with the needle or bandage, so much recommended by almost every writer on this subject. Here perhaps the more scientific professor may laugh, but when I tell him I am writing from practice, and not merely from theory, and can give some reasons why they should not be so frequently used in the practice of curing wounds in horses, it may perhaps have some little weight; and I may, in some measure, escape his censure. In the first place, I take upon me to say, that ninety-nine wounds out of a hundred do not require a stitch, which

which would be so far from being of any service as to be rather prejudicial ; this case only excepted. When a wound happens to be made by a pointed stub or nail, and the skin is torn in a triangular form, either upwards or downwards, a few stitches then are useful, in order to draw and confine the skin as near its former place and state as possible. In that case, the stitches should be about two inches apart, taken as deep as possible, and tied with bow-knots, so that they may be slackened when the wound begins to digest ; otherwise they will be ript out. As to large and deep wounds, occasioned by stakes, or any sharp instrument, they never require stitching, the wound being no larger than the instrument that made it, altho' its depth may be ten or twelve inches. I have been many times called to wounds where stitching them up would have been of service to keep in the dressing, and help to forward the cure ; but then, the ill consequences attending it are more than the benefits derived from it ; for as soon as the wound begins to digest, the horse either by lying down or getting up, will rip out the stitches, tho' they were made as deep as the part would admit of, and occasion a greater scar

scar and blemish than there would otherwise have been. As to bandages, with respect to curing wounds in horses, they can be of no service; except to keep on the dressing; because bind them as hard as you will, they will slip down from any part, except round the middle of the body, or from the legs below the knees or hocks; neither must they be used on those parts, if any inflammation arises from the wound, which is generally the case: therefore if you draw it tight enough to bring the lips of the wound together, it will cause a much greater swelling, and endanger a mortification. I have known many gentlemen, that would have their horses legs bound up after the wound had been dressed with a spiritous mixture, and have attributed three parts of the cure to the bandage; but if they had assisted nature with any common poultice, she would have performed the cure much sooner and safer without that bandage. I do not pretend to say that stitching and bandage are of no service, for I know they would be very beneficial, provided you could make horses comply with your wishes as surgeons can their patients, that is, to lie down all or three parts of the time, or keep their
wounded

wounded limbs in an horizontal position, and both lie down and rise up with the necessary care, but till then, they will be of but little service.

CURE.

The first intention in curing all wounds should be to cleanse them from sand, dirt, splinters of wood, or any other foreign matter. The next should be to examine the depth and form of them, for wounds made by stakes or splinters may not be large at the orifice, and yet very deep, and torn very much internally; which cannot be seen with the eye, therefore must be felt with a probe, or by a young and unexperienced practitioner, with a long candle, which is much safer. When this is performed, the next thing is to stop the hemorrhage or violent flux of blood. If an artery or large vein be cut off, or penetrated, it is known by the velocity with which the blood issues from the wound. Sometimes the arteries and veins pour blood very fast, while the wound is fresh, and yet the coats of the wounded vessels soon distend and swell, so that by their pressure upon one another their orifices are shut up, and the bleeding stops. But when a large artery is wounded, and the blood flows very fast, and

and it cannot be seen and come at, it should be tied up, by putting a crooked needle under it, and tying it with a waxed thread. If this cannot be performed, the mouth of the vessel must be seared with a hot iron; or take a doffel of lint dipped in butter of antimony, and apply it to the mouth of the vessel, holding it there some time, which will soon stop it. But care must be taken not to let the hot iron or caustic touch the sinews or tendons, as it will cause great pain, and sometimes convulsions, and may so much wound them as to lame the horse for ever. Where wounds have been thus treated, they should not be dressed for three days at least, for fear of rubbing the eschar off the mouth of the blood vessel, and making it bleed again; but let the part be fomented with rosemary, camomile, mallows and wormwood, of each two large handfuls, and juniper berries bruised, half a pound, boiled in spring water. Let the fomentation be applied with hot flannels; and succeeded by a poultice made with oatmeal and milk, boiled to a proper consistence, with a little hog's lard or common oil. Renew these applications night and morning, not forgetting to use plenty of poultice. On the third day,

TAKE

WOUNDS.

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TAKE *Black and yellow basilicon, of each,*
two ounces;

Horse-turpentine, - - - - - two ounces;

Spirit of turpentine, - - - - - two ounces;

well mixed by heat. Let your tents be fine hurds, and longer than the wound is deep, so that the ends may hang out. They should not be too large, so as to cram the wound, nor yet too small. Let them be dipt in the dressing, and put to the bottom of the wound, by the help of a long probe or smooth stick, putting a little dry hurds in the mouth of the wound, to keep the dressing in, and the air out, and apply the poultice over all. When the swelling is abated, and the wound begins to digest, leave off the fomentation, and in two or three days more, the poultice. When the matter begins to get thick and white, change the dressing: for which purpose,

TAKE *Basilicon, - - - - - four ounces;*

Bees'-wax, - - - - - one ounce;

Verdegris, - - - - - one ounce.

Melt the basilicon and bees'-wax; then stir in the verdegris. This will both heal the wound, and keep back fungous or proud flesh. Once in two

days

days is now sufficient to dress the wound, if it lies in a downward direction, so that the matter can be easily discharged. But if, from the horse's being in a bad habit of body, and his blood in a bad state, &c. the swelling increases, and no matter is produced from the wound, and a fever ensues, you may then suppose that a mortification will soon follow, unless immediate relief can be given. In this case take away two or three quarts of blood, and give one ounce of Peruvian bark in a little bran every two hours; and dissolve one ounce of nitre in his water night and morning. If he will not eat the bark put it into half a pint of warm small beer or water and drench him, till the swelling abates and the wound begins to digest, which if ever it does, will be in twenty-four hours. Let every application and medicine above mentioned be particularly observed. Bleed again if you see it necessary, and let his food be mashes, changing it sometimes for a little dry oats and bran. As to small superficial wounds from stubs in hunting, broken knees, &c. they are not of any great consequence if taken in time. Let the the digestive ointment and poultice be applied as before directed. If any fungous or proud flesh appears,

pears, let the wound be strewed over with a little red precipitate, and filled with dry lint; or let it be rubbed with a lump of blue vitriol, till the wound appears blue, and then filled with dry lint, and lastly healed with tincture of myrrh and aloes.

Wounds in the neck from bleeding, must be treated in every respect as above; only observing to keep the glands and neck very warm with flannels.

YELLOW.

YELLOWWS,

TO this disease horses are very subject. It proceeds from stoppages in the small ducts and passages of the liver, and not, as a late author has affirmed, in the gall-bladder, which lies, as he has supposed, between the two lobes of the liver. On the contrary, dissection demonstrates that a horse has no gall-bladder; but the all-wise Creator has, instead of it, formed large cells or reservoirs to hold the bile. For had there been a bladder on the outside of the liver, it would have been in great danger of being bursted, by horses taking high leaps, and alighting with the sudden shock they generally do; by running a race, or drawing suddenly against the collar, &c. when the bowels are full of food. When the biliary ducts are by any means obstructed, the gall being forced into a wrong direction is carried into the blood, and thence gives all the parts that can shew it their yellow tincture.

SIGNS.

Yellowness of the eyes, mouth and lips; the horse's excrement is hard and rather yellow, his
water

YELLOWWS

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water red and thick; he has a slow fever, and when exercised is sluggish.

CURE.

As the horse in this complaint, is generally bound in body, it will be proper to give two or three mashcs of bran with a little malt, to open it; then give a mild purge, for which take No. 1. When that is worked off, give the following drink:

TAKE of the *inner rind* of the *Barberry-tree*, one handful, boiled in two quarts of water till reduced to one; then strain it and add,

Turmeric, - - - - - one ounce and half;

Saffron, - - - - - two drams;

Castile-soap, - - - - - one ounce and half.

Give it milk-warm, repeating it every other day for a week; or give the following ball:

TAKE *Castile-soap*, - - - - - one ounce;

Turmeric, - - - - - one ounce;

Æthiop's Mineral, - - - - - half an ounce;

Live millepedes or woodlice, one ounce.

Those insects may be found under the bark of an ash or elm that has been felled some time. Add syrup of buckthorn or treacle sufficient to make a ball, and give one every morning for a week.

If

If the fever increases, bleed in small quantities, and give one ounce of salt-petre in his water night and morning. When the eyes resume their natural colour, and the horse begins to look brisk and lively, give a mild purge or two to carry off the remainder of the disorder, if there is any left. His food should be mashes; sometimes dry corn, by way of change; sweet hay and warm water. Give gentle exercise twice a day, if the weather suits.

I could give several other prescriptions for this disorder; but as I never failed curing it with these, it seems unnecessary.

APPENDIX.

Some general directions for giving physic with proper preparation and management.

IN the first place, let it be observed that the five following prescriptions are those referred to by the respective numbers in this book, increasing in strength according to the number, each to be made into a ball with syrup of buckthorn.

No. 1. *Succotrine aloes,* - - - - - one ounce;
Jalap, - - - - - two drams;
Cream of tartar, - - - - - half an ounce;
Oil of juniper, - - - - - forty drop.

No. 2. *Succotrine aloes,* - - - - - one ounce;
Jalap, - - - - - three drams;
Cream of tartar, - - - - - one ounce;
Ginger, - - - - - two drams;
Oil of anise-seeds, - - - - - fifty drops.

No. 3.

APPENDIX.

No. 3. *Barbadoes aloes*, - - - - - *ten drams* ;
Indian rhubarb, - - - - - *half an ounce* ;
Sammony, - - - - - *one dram* ;
Castile-soap, - - - - - *half an ounce* ;
Oil of juniper and anise-
seeds, of each, - - - - - *twenty drops.*

No. 4. *Barbadoes aloes*, - - - - - *one ounce* ;
Scammony, - - - - - *two drams* ;
Jalap, - - - - - *one dram* ;
Ginger, - - - - - *two drams* ;
Oil of anise-seeds, - - - - - *fifty drops.*

No. 5. *Barbadoes aloes*, - - - - - *one ounce* ;
Calomel, - - - - - *three drams* ;
Jalap, - - - - - *one dram* ;
Castile-soap and cream of
tartar, of each, - - - - - *half an ounce* ;
Oil of juniper, - - - - - *forty drops.*

This last is a very strong purge, therefore great care should be taken that the horse does not take cold.

Tho' the general method and management of purging phyfic is known by almost every stable boy; yet for the benefit of some country-people, who may be entirely unacquainted with it, it may be proper to give some short directions. The

APPENDIX.

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The day before you intend giving a purge, let the horse's food be a mash or two, and but little hay, to keep the bowels empty. Give the purging medicine the next morning fasting, either in balls or a pint of warm beer or water; but balls are preferable where they can be given. Give neither meat nor water for four hours after. Then give a warm mash of scalded bran and oats with a pail of warm water, if he will drink it, otherwise let him stay till he will. Give a little sweet hay in the evening and another mash, and more warm water, but no dry corn this day. Next morning, if he refuses to drink warm water, he must be indulged with it somewhat cooler. Let him be walked about upon as dry ground as possible, offering him water every half hour, till the phyfic works: Then put him in the stable, and give a feed of dry oats and bran. In the middle of the day and in the evening give more corn, water, and exercise. If the phyfic works much, beware of cold. Let him be well clothed, according to the season of the year, observing never to take him out in rainy weather, while the purge is operating. Let the stable be very clean and the horse well supplied with clean litter.

FINIS.

